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1yr11

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PILES

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, notice has been given in writing to the Augusta Savings Bank, that Deposit Book No. 5884, issued by said Bank, is reported to be lost, and a duplicate thereof is applied for—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that unless said deposit book is returned to said Bank within sixty days from the third publication of this notice, a duplicate book will be issued in the usual manner of said original deposit book, and the liability of said bank, on account of said original deposit book and no other, will thereupon cease, as provided by the laws of the State of Maine.

WM. R. SMITH, Treas.

Augusta, Mar. 26, 1888. 313*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1888.*

G. F. TARBELL, Guardian of CHARLES MONTGOMERY, of Benton, and of his children, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said minors, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said minors in the farm in Benton owned and occupied by the late Ann Richards, deceased, at the time of her decease.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 21*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1888.*

A petition having been presented by MARY ELLEN MCGRATH, Administratrix on the estate of MARY MCGRATH, late of Augusta, deceased, for distribution to heirs of moneys in the hands of

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 21*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1888.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of BENJAMIN W. GODDARD, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate,

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument, that is the last will and testament of said deceased, should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1888.*

JOSEPH H. WALL, Executor of the will of HIRAM F. WHITE, late of Augusta deceased; and also Administrator on the estate of ELIZA A. WHITE, late of Augusta, deceased, having presented his accounts on said estates for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given two weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN WIARD, late of Vienna, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, his estate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to HENRY DODD.

March 30, 1888. 21*

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NOTICE! To the Ladies. A woman who suffered for several years from female weakness and was cured, will be glad to let the Ladies know the remedy which is simple and inexpensive every lady can treat herself. A free package sent by addressing Mrs. F. L. R., with stamp, Box 507, Auburn, Me.

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Maine Farmer.

"Pedigree and model must go hand in hand," says a writer on cattle husbandry, "if we would make our breeding a success."

Dr. Collier proposes making feeding tests at the Geneva station with the different breeds of dairy cattle, and the Holstein-Fresian association have voted to furnish him with four cows and two males for the purpose, provided representative animals of other breeds are supplied.

Congress has just passed a law, fully defining the former act, permitting the free importation of breeding stock from other countries. The new act says that the importation shall be free, "whether for the importer's own use, or for sale." This clearly defines the law on this subject.

The people at Corinth are determined to have a fair ground, and hold exhibitions there in the fall. The location is decided upon, and a public meeting will be held to make further arrangements. Corinth ought to be able to give as good a county fair as any place in the State.

D. W. Pulsifer of Poland, whose herd of Holsteins was noticed in the *Farmer* some months since, has just returned from New York with thirteen fine Holsteins with which to enlarge his already choice herd. These were selected from some of the best stock in the country. Mr. Pulsifer has sold all his grade cattle, and is to keep only pure Holsteins.

The farmers of Northern Penobscot in Carroll and vicinity are to have a cheese factory. The lumber is already on the ground, and work on the building is to be commenced at once. The building is to be 26x80, and will be first class in every respect. This is a good move, and if the farmers will stock up with cows so to put large quantities of milk into the factory, they will then realize something worth while out of it.

The managers of the Eastern Maine Fair go in for all of the attractions, and have decided that owing to the great popularity of the baby and cat shows last year, they will repeat them this season. There will be additional premiums and the exhibits in both departments will probably serve to interest the crowds of visitors, and in a measure contribute to the general success of the exhibition. There are some things at fairs more out of place than babies and cats.

The successful manufacturer feels obliged to look carefully after all the little repairs, stop the leaks, supply the breaks and keep everything in perfect order. This insures profit. Just so should it be on the farm. Careful plowing, thorough manuring, strict attention to the condition of all machinery and tools, frequent cultivation and proper rotation of crops, these little things tell the story with the farmer. They are indispensable to success. They are satisfactory results.

A Western breeder of Short-horns, in looking over the work of the past year among cattle, says if there has been one thought more thoroughly brought out than another, it is that if breeders will be successful in their business, their animals must show individual merit. This fact is continually coming to the front. Pedigree alone is not enough. However high sounding, without corresponding merit in the animal that wears it, there are no longer attractions in it.

The investigation which has been going on in Congress, conducted by the committee on agriculture, has brought out the fact that the leaf lard is used almost entirely for adulterating butter, and the lard of commerce of whatever brand or by whomsoever sold, is made of the other fat of the hog combined with tallow and cotton seed oil. This is not denied by the manufacturers, and some of them have the cheek to testify that their customers prefer the counterfeit article with its questionable ebntents.

Nine cattle companies, backed with Scotch capital to the extent of nearly $20,000,000, have operated in the far west during the past few years with most unsatisfactory results. Foreign capitalists never touched a more unprofitable class of enterprise than the American cattle companies. In 1886 only one company paid any dividend, while in 1887 no dividends were paid; most of the companies scored only heavy losses. Many of these investments were originally ill-devised and badly managed. Many cattle companies backed by American capital have only the same disastrous record to show for the investors.

Some of the Northern Vermont proprietary butter factories are making plans for another year's business, and will deduct 6 cents from the receipts for each pound of butter in the market, to cover the cost of making, packing, freight and commission, or they will make the butter and pay for it on the cars for 4 cents, and let the farmer pay freight and commission himself. Under this system the farmers have to deliver the whole milk at the factory daily. Most of the cooperative cream gathering factories will take the cream at the farmer's door, leaving the skim-milk, and put the butter on the cars for less than 4 cents; some pay also freight and commission for 4¼ to 5 cents.

Good Judging.

Let the premiums, (at the Fairs,) go where they justly belong! This is the wish of every man having an honest motive in connecting himself with a fair. It holds true of exhibitors, if honest men, and most of them are, and certainly it holds true with visitors seeking information. There has been, in the past, particularly at the State Fairs, too much incompetent judging, and too much parcelling out awards by judges who were competent of placing them where they belonged. There has been more of this among the horses than elsewhere, but it has been seen through all the stock classes. Exhibitors are entitled to good judging if they want it, and if they do not they ought to be made to take it; and the judgment and the awards should in all cases correspond, and the ribbons stand on the record. Exhibitors and the public in general are in earnest in this matter. Jobbery and trickery must be cleaned out of the fairs.

Breeders all along the line are becoming educated in their business, and are working their herds, studs and flocks up to a higher standard, as that knowledge is exemplified in their stock. Along with these results they are also educating themselves to a keener sensibility in connection with awards at the fairs. The management of the fairs must keep pace with the march of progress, and come up to better things for the present day than have been required in the past. Our State fair, in many directions, has been building itself up, and the Eastern is following in the same course, as a model exhibition, and has won a standing that the State may well be proud of. At the present time its judging is its weakest point; so it is especially gratifying to all members of the society, and to the public at large, to see that the management are giving careful attention to this important matter. It does not remedy old errors that strangers be invited in here to make the awards; they must be experts in fact. Our breeders have as good stock as there is to be found in the country, and have a right to be sensitive over their treatment. It matters not so much whether the judging is by a single individual or by a committee. Competent judgment and honest awards are what is demanded. The officers of the State society are meeting a popular demand in their efforts to this end, and they do well in applying it to all classes alike. Probably the reform is most called for in the horse classes, but there is necessity for further attention in other stock as well. Expert judging is called for all around. The officers seem disposed to perfect this important feature to the fullest extent possible.

Orchard Notes.

With the approach of spring time, and the settling of the deep snows, one is able to get abroad and look over the orchards. Mice were unusually plenty last season, the snow for the entire winter has been loose and dry, and as a consequence, we fear young trees may have suffered from their work. In our own particular case, however, the snow still lays so deep in the orchards as to have prevented examination up to the present time.

In case the bark is gnawed by the mice, if any attempt is made to save the tree it should be attended to as soon as discovered. When the gnawing is entirely clean to the wood, and encircles a considerable section of the trunk, of course there is no remedy. Many times, however, a thin covering of the inner bark remains, and properly attended to may save the tree. Cover it as soon as uncovered from the snow, with a mortar made up, if nothing else is at hand, of droppings from the cattle. It will be more adhesive, however, to add equal parts of clay and of fine loam. Wrap it close with canvas to hold it in place. The object is to cover it from the effects of the hot sunshine, and the parching winds, and let Nature do the repairing. Wax is too adhesive for this application. Where only a narrow ring is gnawed from a tree, it can be bridged with scions. Cover the wounded part, as in the previous case, till the leaves of the tree begin to grow, and the bark will slip. Cut scions the right length, sharpen the ends with a long scarf, start a section of bark above and below the wound, and slip each end of the scion under, and wax down air tight. The number of scions needed will depend on the size of the tree—from three to six. Cover tight with mortar as before, and let it alone. A good preventive of the work of mice is plenty of cats.

A good wax for grafting is made as follows: Six pounds white rosin, one pound pure beeswax, and one pint linseed oil. Melt and mix over a slow fire, and when cooled work thoroughly. When using it in a cold day keep it in a pail of warm water, and in a clear day in the sunshine. We have used this for many years, and it will never melt or crack after being applied.

Grafting can now be done in any days that are warm enough to work, and after extremely freezing nights have passed. Slight freezing will do no harm. So, too, in all the central and southern parts of the State, pruning may be done at this season. In all our experience we never have seen any marked difference in results, whatever the season. Not so, however, in the colder north. There it better be delayed till the leaves start. Wherever located, cut but a little at a time. Among those caring for orchards far more trees have been injured by too much trimming than by the opposite.

Seedling apples are worth nothing on the market, so all such trees should be grafted, unless too far gone to decay, when they should be removed out of the way. There is no place for seedling trees on the farm. In grafting large trees, cut the limbs well back to the trunk though the hub may be large. It is especially true in grafting old trees that scions set far out toward the end of the branch will invariably be short-lived. On the contrary, set well down to the trunk, the branch is renewed, and will make a thrifty tree for many years. If the stump is large, in consequence of being cut back so far, put in several scions and it will soon heal over. Some enthusiastic orchardist has said, "Never cut down an apple tree so long as there is a thrifty limb on it." Make it bear valuable fruit, however, or it is better out of the way.

Horticultural.

From Robert Manning, Secretary, the transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1887, have been received. Filling an important place, is a memorial of its life-long patron, the late Marshall P. Wilder, a fine steel portrait of whom forms the frontispiece to the volume. The papers read at the several winter meetings of the society, held for the purpose, and the discussions which followed, are given in full, and are of great value as representing the advanced knowledge of the day on the different subjects treated.

From Charles W. Garfield, Secretary of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, comes the report of that society for the year 1887, the seventeenth of the series, a volume of over five hundred pages. The larger part of this report is taken up with a History of Horticulture in Michigan, prepared by the President of the Society, Hon. T. T. Lyon. Right well has he done the work. The full history of the work of the State society is given, together with the horticultural features of the State Agricultural Society, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the *Michigan Farmer*, and all organized horticultural efforts in each of the several counties of the State. Following the historical part of the volume, the transactions of the winter meeting and of the annual meeting are given in full, together with papers read and discussions held. To the practical fruit grower, perhaps this volume is not so important as some of the previous issues of the society, yet as a permanent and available record of horticultural work the historical department is invaluable, while the report of the winter meeting is another chapter in the efficient work of this model society.

Queries.

Mr. Editor: Will you please answer the following questions:

1. How much milk should a weanling colt have a day? 2. Can thick milk be fed him? 3. Would you recommend a good timothy and red top hay? What would be its composition? 4. What is the composition of bone dissolved in ashes? 5. Is Lucerne a valuable crop for land and hay? 6. Are oats good to seed down land with? Please answer and oblige

Waldoboro. H. HINCKLEIN.

1. There is no danger of feeding too much, provided he is brought up to it gradually. Milk is a natural food for growing animals, and may be fed freely. Need not be afraid of a pailful twice a day.

2. Sour milk can be fed safely, provided the change to it is made gradually; but it is not as natural for an animal as before the change. An extreme acid condition, such as is found in warm weather, when kept for some length of time, should be avoided.

3. Any decomposed vegetable growth may be a value as a fertiliser; but the low forms, like the rushes and water grasses, contain only a very low percentage of any of the ingredients written down as giving value to commercial fertilizers. There are no records of rushes having been examined for their contents of manurial material. Decomposed vegetable matter, vegetable mold or humus, as it is called, always has a value in the soil that is not measured by its contents of material, or by any other standard that we have. Still, instead of applying such material, and we would include decomposed bulrushes with the rest, directly to the soil, it would be far preferable to use it first as an absorbent round the barn. In this way, whatever of value it has will be appropriated, and it will further serve as a medium with which to hold the liquids and carry them to the fields, where needed.

4. The exact composition cannot be stated, as it will vary with the proportions with which the two materials are mixed, and also with the quality of each. The valuable parts of the mixture would be phosphoric acid and potash.

5. See *Farmer* of April 5th.

6. This depends on how it is done. We are in the practice of seeding down more or less land with oats every year, and with good results. The clover comes up well, and gets a good start with the grain. One and a half or two bushels of seed to the acre, according to the kind and condition of the soil, is enough, where grass seed is to be sown with it. A thick and rank stand of the oats will shade the young grass too much, and prevent growth.

Plymouth Rocks.

The origin of this most popular and useful variety of pure bred fowls, may be credited to the fanciers of New England. There were *two different strains* of this breed started at about the same time some thirty years ago, one in Massachusetts, the other in Connecticut. They were produced by crossing the American Dominique and Black Java, both being hardy, good laying breeds. The Plymouth Rock filled the middle place between the large Asiatics and the Leghorns, and soon became a great favorite with the general farmer. Having originated in this climate, they stand our severe winters well, and lay through the coldest weather. As a table fowl they have taken the first place, commanding the very highest prices in our New England markets. At ten weeks old they make a plump, meaty broiler, with bright yellow legs and skin, all desirable qualities in a first-class table fowl. Males of this breed weigh 8 to 9 pounds each at seven months old, and the pullets 6 to 7½ pounds, when they begin laying at five and one-half to six months old. Thay produce a very rich, brown egg, which sells readily at good prices. A fence five feet high will confine them, and their quiet, home-like disposition makes them a very desirable fowl for the village poultry yard. This variety is raised more extensively by the farmers throughout the country than any other, which is the best proof of their great popularity and practical merit.

Mr. A. C. Hawkins, whose prize fowls are illustrated in this number, has made a specialty of this breed for the past twelve years, and is breeding them to a high standard, having won the leading prizes at the largest shows, both in this country and in Europe. He also breeds White and Laced Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks. His poultry farm at Lancaster, Mass., is said to be the largest in the world. He raises 6,000 chickens annually; his breeding farms covering 600 acres.

Fatting Cattle.

The following communication, clipped from the *Country Gentleman*, comes from that eminently practical and successful breeder and feeder, Mr. D. M. Moninger of Marshall county, Iowa. Mr. Moninger has won a number of leading prizes at several of the Chicago Fat Stock Shows, and was particularly successful at the last, exhibiting on that occasion two Shorthorn bullocks which carried off *every prize for which they both competed*, including grand sweepstakes for best beast in the show, thus beating all other breeds, grades and crosses. His system of management is simple and natural, and we suppose profitable; and we especially commend to the attention of our readers the importance he places on *well bred cattle*. This applies with equal force to cattle bred for other purposes as well as for beef:

"I have read, in your valuable journal, a report of the late American Fat Stock Show, and wish to say to you that I have not noticed in it what I want to see. I want more impartial report—condensed, yet entirely satisfactory and correct.

"As regards show cattle for beef, and the way to fit them, I am of the belief that none of the so-called 'high-pressure' systems are necessary. A heavy bill of expenses follows many a fat steer to the show, two or three times his worth. This is not fancy-farming, but is simply sense. The pasture is the natural place for cattle, and liberal feeding of grain—corn, principally—will force early maturity, and get the stock into show condition. First, last and end of the greatest importance, nothing but the best bred cattle in the world will give you the *form* to win. A scrub or a low grade is out of place in the fat stock show of to-day. A large, well-fed grade cattle that win so large a per cent. of the highest prizes, are, without doubt, our best bred cattle—practically bred—bred for a purpose—and that purpose, of good form, constitution and of the finest form. These essentials insure to the feeder the most profit for time and feed—first, because the gain in growth is the most profitable; secondly, because the feed consumed, and second, the fine form and quality insure the highest market value.

"On my return home from the Chicago show, in passing over my reserve for next year, I was pleased with the prospect, and though I may not be an exhibitor, yet I am in a plain way feeding a herd for my own amusement. I am trying to finish a steer at two years old—that is, under three. I expect him to weigh over 2000 lbs. at 2½ years old, and if he meets my expectations (and I think he will, as he is of the same stamp as the champions of 1887), I will name him '*Country Gentleman*.'

"As a practical lesson on the great benefits to the farmers of the use of improved stock, the Fat Stock Show of America has no equal. As an educator, it is an exhibition that the breeder cannot afford to miss—not only as a visitor, but as an exhibitor. It simply means *merit*, and entirely ignores pedigree *without merit*. It means business, strictly speaking; and much good is the result.

"It would be scarcely any effort for the Shorthorn breeders of Iowa to place a hundred fine breeders in the show every year. It has the cattle, and corn and grass to finish them. I think no State can boast more in the production of the finest quality of beef cattle. I hope to see this good State in the near future come up more fully to her privileges in this respect."

How Plants Freeze to Death.

The following article taken from the *Country Gentleman*, is by Byron D. Halsted, one of the best authorities in vegetable physiology and plant life we have in the country:

"A tree or shrub can perish by cold as well as the ox or sheep. Plants during the winter season are in an inactive condition, and their vital parts are protected against the trying season. It would require only a few hours, or even minutes, of an air at the freezing point to blight and ruin the delicate tissues of nature on a June morning where the new, tender leaves are spread to catch the warm sunshine, and the fragrant flowers bloom to allure the nectar-loving bees. But a plant in winter quarters state may not be too low for the same plant when it has thrown aside its light summer garb, and is snugly robed for the long period of rest.

Severe cold has a tendency to destroy all forms of life, and whether death follows depends upon several conditions. Of course, it is self-evident that some plants are better able to withstand a low temperature than others. In short, some vegetables are hardy and others are tender, and all gradations may be found between the plants of the hardiest species and those which can only live only in the tropics. Through long ages these plants and their offspring have become accustomed to the conditions which surround them, and through this gradual adaptation runs through all the fabric of creation, but as yet this adaptation has not become so perfect as to enable a plant or animal to withstand the most severe and sudden influences which are possible to surround it.

Assuming we have a fairly hardy plant of the temperate zone, it is not difficult to see that its tenderness is determined largely by the amount of water it contains. In the summer it is full of sap, and the tenderest parts are the most succulent, while in winter there is comparatively little water in its tissues. Experiments like the following approach the subject more nearly. Select two lots of the same kind of seed, soak one in water for a time and leave the other dry, and then subject both to a low temperature, as that produced by a freezing mixture of ice and salt. Only the moistened seeds will be deprived of germinating power. Similar results are obtained without astonishing degrees of low temperature.

If trees and shrubs contained no more water than dry seeds they would probably experience no injury in our coldest weather. The trouble arises from the water changing to ice, and this causes the cells to rupture, and the liquid forms in crystals of considerable size, thus disorganizing the tissue as well as the liquid contents. If this disruption of solids and separation of soluble parts have not gone too far, rearrangement and readjustment is possible. The most essential condition for this is a slow thawing of the frozen parts, thus permitting the liquids to be restored to equilibrium.

It is almost fair to say that a plant is thawed to death instead of frozen to death, because under the best after-treatment restoration is usually possible. The skilful gardener understands this fact, and is governed accordingly. It is probable that the recent bad weather will prove a bonanza here for many peach trees to bear, but of such there may be some branches which will become covered by snow drifts, and the owner will wonder next season why such buds were so hardy. The snow was a blanket, which prevented sudden changes, and when thawing came it was slow. The wise person with a fourteen acre lot and Bryant's Pond Granges—two new members in the Grange family of Oxford county, and yet there is lots of room, and much need of more; all we there will at the present need with every town, every section, and every county has full measure of Granges and Grange convenience and privileges. Another Grange has been added to the roll of Oxford county, that in the good town of Bowdoin, and another to the roll in Hancock, in the "sea girt" town of Deer Isle. These four, with China Grange, the latest in Kennebec county, make five Granges added since the State Grange.

The patrons of the State are patiently waiting the formulating of the "Patrons' Course of Reading and Study," placed under charge of a special committee at the last State Grange at Skowhegan, and there is a general feeling that there is unwarranted delay in perfecting the plan and placing it before the members. The executive committee are ready to publish and distribute such recommendations as the committee may, in their wisdom, mature.

At the last State Grange the executive committee, in their report, urged that the feature of coöperation be made more prominent, and the Grange more and more helpful to the communities in which it exists. They also expressed their convictions that "the good of the order depends on good, strong Granges—strong in numbers, strong in zeal, strong in the principles of the order. They also recommended that every County Grange turn its attention to the work of increasing the number of Granges, and its Subordinate Grange membership, and that no Grange be allowed to languish for special benefit to its members." We believe these words are the keynote to our success and prosperity.

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Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Should the Grange be Sustained?

Some claim that it should not; that it is of no practical benefit, and that it not only should, but must go down and die out. A recent writer in the *Maine Farmer* gives it the cold shoulder, and finds fault because the *Farmer* opens its columns so liberally to the Grange. He says that every time we look at it "that you derive some benefit from your organization, for at present the only evidence we have is hearsay." It is hard telling the aim of the writer, or what he considers a benefit. If he goes in for making money and nothing else, directly the Grange would be of but little benefit. He would spend time in attending Grange meetings, and no time and money. And then his constant round of toil, and there would not be so much work done. Then it would cost him something for dress, and from his standpoint this would be a direct loss. No, if you have no other aim in life but money-making, and you consider nothing else of any material benefit, you may as well stay outside the gates of the Grange, unless perchance you have a desire to get rid of such selfishness, and be educated into something better and higher and more ennobling. If you do, the Grange will help you. Not that there is much immediate dollar worth living for than simply making money, and even if there were not, we are not so sure but that the Grange is a great benefit in that direction. The rich school that the Grange affords teaches us how to manage our work to better advantage. We get the advice and experience of others, and if we are not dull scholars we will profit thereby.

But isn't the cultivation and development of our social natures worth something? Isn't the acquaintance and friendship of good men and good women, whom we might never know outside the Grange, worth something? Isn't the consciousness that we are trying to lift the great agricultural classes of this country to a higher standing in society, and the important business in which they are engaged, to a more important and dignified position worth something? We believe that in the next ten years the Grange, through its organized influence and teachings, will do more for the advancement of our agricultural interests in this country than all else over done in all time by every other combined effort; and yet there are those who not only do not care to take a part in the good work, but stand back and find fault and grumble, and even go so far as to cast reflections upon those wide-awake, progressive journals that cheerfully open their columns to advance the grand cause. We do not claim that the Grange is perfect, nor do we claim that it has done all that it was designed to do. In the beginning it found its fields of labor burdensome and full of obstacles, prejudice had to be overcome; lessons had to be learned, and new ideas, new thoughts and new principles brought to the front. Organization among farmers was something new, and they must needs be drilled and disciplined, just as an army has to be in order to be efficient. And all these years the drilling and disciplining has been going on, and the order to-day is in a position to accomplish more for the farmers and their families than ever before. As a regiment of well drilled and disciplined soldiers are sent in time of emergency more than ten times their number outside of organization, so the fifteen thousand patrons of Maine, organized as they are for active and effective work, are worth a hundred times more than all the unorganized outside. I hold myself responsible for this statement.

We claim then that the Grange should be sustained, not only sustained, but pushed out into new fields of labor, and up into higher places of trust and confidence. No agricultural journal in our land need have any fears that it is going to be put down or supported because it gives the Grange a fair hearing, and opens its columns to Grange interests. In fact, we do not believe an agricultural newspaper could live long that wouldn't do it. Its glory would soon depart. No, "Outsider," you must either stay out in the cold and bear it, or come inside to the genial warmth and light of the Grange, and by doing so enjoy it. There is no other alternative.

Skowhegan Grange. S. F. EMERSON.

The most implicit faith cannot be placed in many of the butter records which are given to the public through the press. They are not invariably correct, and when a man has cows for sale. But we know of no one who would try to make a fairer record than Thos. B. Wales. He has lately issued a catalogue of his Holstein stock, in which he gives the milk record of thirty of his cows and heifers for seven days. We annex seventeen of them, which will convince any one, if the cows were not too dear, there is money in the butter dairy:

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Trilomia	23	6 4-5
Pauline Mercedes	23	6
Mercedes	24	05¾
Netherland	24	05
Amsterdam Doetje	25	03
Jouge Lulness	25	00¾
Overtoopse	21	10
Mercedes 2d	21	06
Inkjee Mercedes	20	09
Mink	20	09
Gold Leaf	20	07
Tiedje 2d	20	06
Amsterdam	19	14
Aaggie	17	13¾
Tiedje 3d	17	12
Normandy Mercedes	17	09
Amsterdam's Mercedes	17	06

For the Maine Farmer.

A Glance at the Grange Field.

The Grange at Fryeburg, recently organized by Bro. S. S. Smith, Worthy Treasurer of the Maine State Grange, is composed of new material. There are now two dormant Granges, one in the northerly, and one in the easterly part of the town. These may be reorganized, and the town is large enough to support another with the edges of bordering towns, three Granges. The new Grange is located near the centre of the town. Most of the farmers in this section of the county of Oxford are thrifty and intelligent, and it is the material for live, progressive Granges.

A new Grange at West Paris has been organized, forming a connecting link in this part between Norway and Bryant's Pond Granges—two new members in the Grange family of Oxford county, and yet there is lots of room, and much need of more; all we there will at the present need with every town, every section, and every county has full measure of Granges and Grange convenience and privileges. Another Grange has been added to the roll of Oxford county, that in the good town of Bowdoin, and another to the roll in Hancock, in the "sea girt" town of Deer Isle. These four, with China Grange, the latest in Kennebec county, make five Granges added since the State Grange.

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For the Maine Farmer.

How and When to Breed.

The Kentucky *Live Stock Farm*, in its issue of Dec. 29, gives another installment of replies received to its circular of inquiry as to how many mares a horse should be permitted to serve, when the mare should be bred after foaling, and when bred afterwards to ascertain if with foal. The following is a condensation of some of the answers:

"G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.—Sixty mares are as many as a horse should ordinarily serve; thirty to forty covers per month; not more than two a day, preferably one. Breed seventh to ninth day after foaling; prefer first date if mare is in good condition. Try whenever in season after tenth day.

A. L. Thomas, Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill.—Number of mares should not exceed sixty; two services per day, but two if necessary. Try mares seventh day after foaling, and if in season breed them. Trial eighteen days after breeding and every eighth day thereafter.

Thos. B. Armitage, New York City.—This gentleman gives a very lengthy and comprehensive reply. He takes the advanced ground that a healthy horse should find it "an easy matter to cover from 100 to 125 mares, between Feb. 1 and July 1, if properly cared for." Wants a horse capable of serving twice a day, and three times on a pinch, which is the case discovered fifth day after foaling, whether in season or not.

Maj. H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky.—From forty to fifty mares can be safely allowed to a matured horse up to eighteen or twenty years of age. Dictator, now twenty-four years old, has been limited the past two seasons to thirty mares, but has not been permitted to serve on consecutive days. If a horse, in his prime, were restricted to a service never oftener than every other day, it is probable that he could be safely allowed more than forty or fifty. He should not be permitted to serve more than one a day. Prefer to breed alnish or seventh day after foaling, the mare being in season. Try within five or six days, in any event within eighteen, and every third or fourth day thereafter for four or five months.

Jno. T. Pence, Lexington, Ky.—A young, vigorous horse can serve eighty mares without injury. More injury is done by serving more than one a day, than by covering a greater number than eighty during the season of four months. Breed on the eighth day if mare is in condition. Do not approve of trying on ninth day.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, April 19, 1888.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Oxford county during April.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Buxbam, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Hancock county during April.

FRIEND J. H. PEARL will call upon our subscribers in Kennebec county, during April.

The president of the Waterbury Watch Company is dead. If it takes as long to wind up his estate as it does one of his watches, the administrator will have a good job.

Edwin Sprague, Esq., has sold his interest in the *Rockland Free Press* to his partner, Harold F. Roberts, who assumes the editorial and business management. Mr. Sprague, with his brother Alden, founded the paper more than thirty years ago, and has made it a successful and able paper.

The Kennebec lumbermen are continuing their efforts to prevent further infringement of the revenue laws on the New Brunswick border, by lumber operators who cut timber in the forests of that province and ship it into the State of Maine lumber, to escape the duty.

The ice went out of the Kennebec Tuesday, and navigation is now open from Augusta to the sea. The steamer "Della Collins" is on her way to Gardiner, and the "Star of the East" will start on her first trip from Boston, Friday night, arriving on the Kennebec Saturday morning.

It is proverbial that the strongest and most expert swimmer is the man that is drowned. Men of delicate frames often outlast their robust friends—are rather apt to do so, in fact—because, if they are sensible, they learn early the necessity of taking proper care of themselves. The big fellows who think they "can stand anything," are very apt to break down early.

Dame Rumor says that Mr. C. H. Nelson is negotiating for the purchase of two new stallions—one a son of Kentucky Prince 2470, dam by Ryadyk's Hambletonian 10; and the other is Pickering, 2.30, by Hambletonian 10, dam Seeley's American Star. Should this purchase be completed, it must add two more very finely bred stallions to the long list now in the State, and prove a bonanza to Sunnyside, where the cream of good stock is gathering rapidly.

In *Scribner's* for April, Gen. Greeley makes the rather bold prediction that the three hottest days east of the Mississippi river, the coming summer, will occur between the 12th and the 17th of July. If, therefore, any single week is to be taken with the hope of escaping from extreme summer heat, it should commence, according to the distinguished prophet of the weather bureau, not later than the 10th of July. This bit of prophecy is worth remembering.

A democratic State convention is called by the State committee, to meet in Granite Hall, Augusta, on Tuesday, May 22d, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Governor, two candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and four delegates at large and four alternates to attend the Democratic National Convention to be held at St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1888. Also to transact any other business which may properly come before said convention.

We give elsewhere the proceedings of the Maine Methodist Conference at Portland. The Methodists outnumber any other Protestant religious denomination in the country, are in the main in sympathy in the doctrinal views and aggressive work for that Master with the leading religious bodies. The influence of their active, zealous membership is felt throughout the world of religious thought and endeavor; the unselfish labors and devotion of their clergymen have energized and vitalized the Christian brotherhood everywhere.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling of New York, whose critical sickness, on account of an abscess in the head, we noticed last week, died yesterday (Wednesday) morning, at ten minutes to six o'clock. For several days his life hung as by a thread, but his strong constitution could not bear the intense strain upon it, and death claimed its victim. Mr. Conkling has been for many years a conspicuous figure in public life, and one of the leading lawyers of the country; a man who had a strong following and almost devoted friends; a tower of strength to any cause to which he threw the influence of his great genius and mighty power.

Mr. Isaac C. Atkinson, president of the Atkinson House Furnishing Company, recently received an elegant testimonial to his baby boy, I. C. Atkinson, Jr., from the newspapers of Portland. It consisted of a solid silver, gold lined mug, chased at the base and adorned on the sides with flowers and vines, and bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Isaac C. Atkinson, Jr., April, 1888, by the newspapers of Portland. May he inherit his father's push and enterprise." Besides the mug, there was a set comprising a spoon, knife and fork, all of solid silver, with the handles finely chased, and each marked "I. C., Jr." The mug and the set were each enclosed in elegant plush cases, satin lined.

The sophomore class at the State College will celebrate Ivy Day this year on Tuesday, June 5th. The exercises will be held in the chapel at 1.30 P. M., and will consist of the following programme, interspersed with music: Prayer, W. E. Croxford; poem, E. L. Morey; oration, Hugo Clark. The class will then adjourn to the South side of Coburn Hall, where the exercises will be continued as follows: Presentations, G. P. Gould; planting of ivy; charge to Curator, C. A. Dillingham, Presidency; singing of Ivy Ode. A banquet will be held at the Bangor House in the evening, J. R. Rackliffe presiding as toastmaster. The Committee of Arrangements are Hugo Clark, E. F. Heath, C. B. Swan.

This is the season of the year when in house cleaning and renovating the home, the papering of rooms is in order. In doing this, great care should be taken to remove all the old paper. It will cost something, but it will pay; indeed, it is a dangerous practice to let it remain on, and typhoid and other fevers, the most troubles, and the beginnings of other diseases are directly traceable to this neglect, or carelessness, in letting the old paper remain on the walls. We warn our readers in the country against this pernicious practice. By the aid of the improved microscopical instruments, it has been proved that wall paper, with its animal glue sizing in its finish, with flour paste behind or between the layers, harbors and helps to propagate the dangerous bacteria or germs that cause the various infectious diseases.

Game Warden French of Calais, has returned from a raid on moose and caribou poachers at the head waters of the East Branch of the Penobscot. Mr. French captured thirteen hides and six carcases of moose. He made arrests and secured evidence for prosecution of 14 men. Other parties are implicated, and law business will be rushing at Patten for some time. It is the biggest strike ever made for the game laws in Penobscot county. French will take a cruise on these waters right away, and then will fill an engagement in Aroostook county. From his report it appears that there are plenty of moose in the region he has just visited, and that the woods are full of dead ones. The moose are killed for their hides. Part of the meat is sold by the crust hunters to the camps, part is used for bear bait, but the greater part is left to waste and decay.

MAINE'S RESOURCES. Our old friend and former fellow citizen, Col. Geo. W. Ricker of Rockland, renewedly calls our attention to the vast resources of our goodly State, and the cordial and earnest manner in which the *Maine Farmer* has kept these matters before the people. We have heretofore taken the position that if our people would take the same means to advertise our resources and advantages as they do at the West, presenting them as attractively and extravagantly as they do there, we should soon feel the throbbing pulsations of new life, and the tide of people seeking homes and employment would be diverted from the west, and turned eastward. There is not a State in the Union that nature has done so much for, and one which she has so richly endowed, her natural gifts waiting only for the hand of intelligent industry for their development. The lumber business is still a bonanza, and those who think our forests have become depleted are greatly mistaken. An old and experienced lumberman assured us recently that with the intelligent methods now pursued, the natural growth of our forests is about equal to all the lumber cut off. Had we the data at hand from which to ascertain the number of men and teams that have just emerged from the woods, it would make a list that would actually surprise our readers. The men who have made themselves rich in the earlier stage of this enterprise, and who are now pursuing the business with energy and profit, may be counted by the scores and hundreds. Twenty years ago the granite business was almost entirely unknown, except in a small way, and these mines of wealth slumbered in the hillsides, their richness almost entirely unknown. The granite of Maine, from our hillsides and islands lying along our coast, clear and almost as white as marble, may be found now in some of the leading public buildings of the country, and in some of the finest and most artistic monumental work. This granite is pronounced of the finest texture, easily worked, and the best in the world for all purposes. And there is the lime-rock business, which is the leading industry of Knox County. That county alone employes from twelve to fifteen hundred men, and five to six hundred horses. A gentleman versed in the slate business informs us that the slate quarried at Monson, in Piscataquis county, is as good as any in the country, and as easily developed. The Kathadin iron business is yet in its infancy, and has wonderful possibilities. The ice in our lakes and rivers is a clear gift of nature, without any expense for seed or fertilizers; nature has been just lavish in her gifts in this direction. There have been housed on the Kennebec the past winter 800,000 tons of ice; on the Penobscot and shores, 200,000 tons, making a grand total of one million tons, which is worth in the houses $800,000, and on board of vessels $750,000. Most of the money represents labor, and is paid out every year for men, teams, horses, and the use of vessels. Maine's ice crop is the best in the world, and is always a sure one—it can always be depended upon.

At this season it is proper to mention the fact that Maine has become the most noted summer resort in the country. These resorts, beginning at Kittery, extend to Cape Elizabeth, the Islands in Portland harbor, Fort Popham, Boothbay, Squirrel Island, and in fine the whole coast to that fashionable resort Bar Harbor; the Penobscot bay with its hundred islands. Some very nice cottages have been built at Camden. One to be erected there the present season will cost $100,000. The mere mention of that inland sea, Moosehead lake, and the Rangeley lakes, brings up visions of fishing and hunting almost enrapturing. There are sweet inland resting places for those who do not desire to take in the strong, bracing air of the seashore. Here in Maine no cyclone sweeps over our fair plains, mountain ranges and peaceful valleys; no earthquakes shake our solid foundations; no hurricane rends the air; no malarial disease or wasting fever epidemics stalk abroad; but our attractive and home-like summer resorts hold out inviting hands to those who wish to escape from cankering and corroding care, and enjoy Nature amid some of the grandest and most picturesque scenes the God of Nature has fashioned. Surely, with all our natural resources and advantages, why should there be a desire to leave Maine for any other portion of the country?

Editor's Table.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for April 7th and 14th contain Mycetoid Pessimism in Russia, and The Progress of Applied Science in its Effect upon Trade, by Sir Lyon Playfair; Schopenhauer and his Mother; A Forgotten Poet; English Literature; Coryat's Crudities, 1611; A Few Words on French Revolutionary Calendars, by John Morley; In a Turkish City, and To the Memory of Chandos Leigh Hunt; Mr. Cotter Morison; Ancient Agnosticism, The Secret of Aristotle, Sir James Paget's Conclusions on Bonait of Science; The Great Fellow Rivers, and William Black's Novelettes among Deer, The Monsoons, and The Dispersion of Seeds, by Francis Darwin, Proctor; St. Margaret's, Westminster; Avalanches on Mount St. Bernard, with "A Dead Man's Vengeance," and "Dulcie," and poetry.

The April number of *Wide Awake* is an uncommonly full and good one. Every piece in the several special topic series are very interesting, and the one on Famous Pets is illustrated from paintings of dogs by Landseer and Bonheur. The serial stories by Sidney Luska and M. E. W. Sherwood have important instalments. Susan Archer Weiss gives in Ballads of Long Ago, Bridges a brief historical sketch of the famous bridge, and introduces some curious facts about it. Mrs. Diaz contributes a charming poem entitled Little Pepper. Cox, founder of Aurora New York Co. Among the other notable articles are All Around the Old Mountain, by Frances A. Humphrey, and a good story, Two Girls—by Susan Coolidge.

Harper's Magazine for April opens with an article on Algiers, written by F. A. Bridgman, the artist. The poetry of the number includes two reprints: Wordsworth's The Solitary Reaper, Eastward, softly said, and the old English song, Sweet Nelly, my Heart's Delight. The former is illustrated by Alfred Parsons, in a drawing used as the frontispiece; the latter blossoms into two full-page sketches in E. A. Abbey's best style. Other articles are of a high character, and very interesting.

The April number of the *American Magazine* is rich in Adamsiana. The peculiar correspondence with which the Monroe Doctrine and the Celebrate Easter are described by Edward A. Oldham. Reading and Recitation presents a musical annotation the song of the meadow-lark by Maud Wilder Goodwin, and for that vocalist the highest order of merit. Equally appropriate are the stanzas, in prose April, by Helen Chase; My Pansies, by Nellie M. Garstang, and The Resurrection, by Margaret H. Lawless. In this number is begun a new story, Two Cousins, by Mary Agnes Tucker. Arthur H. Noll discusses the Emperor Maximilian's career in Mexico. Frances Lee Bartlett contributes a story entitled Mrs. Birthday Party.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. The Governor on Wednesday made the following nominations:

Trial Justices—J. D. Black, Sidon; Alonzo Richardson, Skowhegan; George Carleton, Danforth; Rufus Prince, Jr., Augusta; Nathaniel H. Seavey, Harrison; Bradford B. Smith, New Vineyard; John C. Holmes, Orrington; James F. Curtis, Corinna; Thomas H. Haworth, Bradford.

Notaries Public—Turner Buswell, Solon; Mason H. Wilder, Augusta; Edwin Bacon, Biddeford.

Notary Public—Joulte A. Lapointe, Biddeford.

J. P. Quorum—Sumner Black; Samuel B. Kelsey, Portland; George F. McQuillan, Portland; Josiah H. Drummond, Jr., Portland; Hiram A. Randall; Dixfield; John Swazey, Canton; Wm. C. Holt, Bangor; Nathaniel Wilson, Orono.

Coroners—Frederick C. Bradbury, Saco; Frank O. Dearing, Biddeford; John W. Chadbourne, Oxford.

Agent to Prevent Cruelty—Stephen P. Ham, Shapleigh.

Fish and Game Wardens—J. D. Allan, Dennysville; Darius B. Swett, Weld; Jonas H. Valentine, Brewer; John Bailey, Belfast; Joseph Nichols, Phipsburg; J. E. Frisbee, Sanford; Frank Foss, Biddeford; Riley Davis, Cushing; John T. Thompson, Newcastle; Moses Hall, Portland.

Municipal Judges—Chas. S. Hamilton, Biddeford; Melvin P. Swan, Ellsworth; Hallowell; Horace W. Stewart, Waterville.

Trustee of State Public Lands for Scientific Purposes—Nathan Clifford Brackett, Portland.

Trustee Insane Hospital—George E. Weeks, Augusta.

State Detective—William H. Hanson, Skowhegan.

The State Fair trustees held a meeting at Lewiston, Monday, to correct the premium list and arrange the specials. The response to the invitation for these special premiums has been quite general and attractive, and the list has been secured. The good move proposed by President Prince, in his letter elsewhere, should meet with a hearty response from all friends of the Society, in order that the grove may be made attractive in years to come.

This is Fast day, time-honored and venerable, the most historic of New England holidays. As it is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting, it is well to turn aside from the duties and delights of ordinary life, and with reverent spirit fast truly in soul and spirit, recognizing the obligation and dependence of the creature upon the Creator.

Those who are seeking signatures in the valley of the Kennebec, to a petition asking for the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, are meeting with extremely poor success. This might have been expected. The people are in favor of the principle of prohibition, and revolutions never go backward.

John Knights, an old resident of Richmond, who suffered from a paralytic stroke early in March, and who fell on his door step a few weeks since with sufficient force to crack two of his ribs, is out again. The old gentleman is a shad fisherman, but life to him is not altogether a shad-ow yet.

Intelligence has been received of the decease March 29th, in Canton, Ill., of Henry Sewall Dutch, Esq., son of the late Major Eben Dutch formerly of Augusta, aged 76 years. Mr. Dutch has many times contributed interesting communications to our columns.

BEFORE THE BAR OF JUSTICE. It was a sad sight, Thursday forenoon, when Charles L. Beal of Clinton, a young man of twenty-one years, was led into the Superior Court in this city, charged with the crime of murdering his father, by poisoning. It will be remembered that Christopher C. Beal of Clinton, died very suddenly and mysteriously on the 15th day of last February. A coroner's inquest was held, and the evidence showed that his death was caused by strychnine poisoning. He had drank from a bottle of whiskey in which strychnine was found, and his son George drank from the same bottle, his life being saved only after great exertion. An indictment for murder was found against Charles L., and for this crime he was arraigned in Court, before Judge Whitehouse.

Attorney General Baker and County Attorney Carleton appear for the State, and Judge O. G. Hall and W. C. Philbrook for the accused. The court room was crowded at the beginning of the trial, and continued so every day. The prisoner is of medium size, neatly dressed, dark brown hair, dark eyes, with not a pleasant expression, with a beardless face, and has not the appearance of being a villain. Mrs. Beal, his mother, a woman of forty-eight, greeted her son with a kiss, and sat beside him during the trial. Charles Wood as the terrible indictment was read to him by Clerk Otis, amid the most profound silence, and answered in a firm voice, "Not Guilty, sir!" Considerable time was consumed in empaneling the jury, both sides exhausting their legal rights to challenges.

The jury is as follows: Martin A. Gilman, Hallowell, foreman; W. H. Bruce, Augusta; Asa Shepherd, Sidney; G. W. Morrill, Chelsea; Charles T. Fuller, Hallowell; William T. Searls, Chelsea; E. L. Dunton, Gardiner; Charles O. Edgecomb, Hallowell; Oren E. Towle, West Gardiner; David C. Soper, Pittston; William B. Neal, Gardiner; W. A. Carlin, Augusta.

In the afternoon County Attorney Carleton opened for the government, occupying nearly an hour, stating what the government intended to prove. He said the proof would be almost wholly circumstantial; that Mr. Beal and his son had trouble, and he was discharged; that he spoke of his father disrespectfully and threatened him; that he stated his father would die before he drank all the liquor there was in the cellar; that Charles had gone to a drug store in Waterville, and asked for strychnine, inquiring how much of the poison it would take to kill a man.

Ira E. Getchell was the first witness for the government, and he explained to the jury the plans made by him of the premises.

Joseph L. Roife of Clinton, testified he had met Mr. Beal on the day of the tragedy; complained of not feeling well; took him in his carriage, and carried him to his house. Mr. Beal said once, "pull off my boots, and turn me over." He died in fifteen minutes. After he was brought in he saw him have several convulsions and his legs and arms felt rigid. Charles passed through the room where his father was in his death throes, but did not stop.

John P. Lewis of Clinton, who was in the house when Mr. Beal was brought in, testified to going into the store and getting the bottle of liquor from which Mr. Beal had drank.

Francis F. Furber, a Free Baptist clergyman, who was present when Mr. Beal died, testified to hearing him mutter during the convulsions, "D——d critters—pizen—pizen." And once he whispered "boys." There was no particular connection between the words.

Ethelbert C. Wood, of Clinton, testified that he helped carry the sick man into the house from the wagon. His limbs were rigid. Heard Mr. Beal say, "rub my legs;" "pull off my boots;" "them d——d critters has poisoned me, poisoned me, poisoned me." Do not remember of seeing Charlie take his father's hand or rub him. Was in the store on Friday two weeks prior to the murder, and saw Charles go down cellar there.

The first witness called on the second day, Friday, was John C. Hall of Clinton, who testified that he sat up with the corpse the second night, and said then that the prisoner's appearance and whiskey would be found out. Charles asked why he should be so. They then told him what Furber said. Charles said he knew there was considerable talk by a pack of fools around there. If George hadn't got a drink there would have thought the old man died of tremens.

E. G. Hodgdon, the administrator of the estate was then called. He spoke of disputes between the father and the prisoner. He was in the store when George was taken sick, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day his father died. George's head was on the floor side to side and he appeared to be stiff. Charles, Furber and Wood carried George to the sleigh. He said that as far as he had been able to learn the unfriendliness of Mr. Beal's estate was about $8,000. He had known Mr. Beal to be despondent at times.

George Sanborn was then called. He sat up with the body and talked about who poisoned the whiskey. Charles said it was nobody's business outside the family. He had seen Mr. Beal intoxicated. Had worked in the family.

Mary S. Dixon, who was clerk in Beal's store at the time of the tragedy, testified to Charles' discharge. Beal was gone to Anson to attend his mother's funeral, the Saturday before his death. Charles came into the store and asked me if I thought he and George could run the business if his father should die. I answered that I thought they would run it the same as formerly quick. I think Mr. Beal was a rugged man. I have heard Charles frequently speak of his father as an old fool. Once Mr. Beal passed out by the door, and Charles said, "There goes the old fool, I'll put a stop to him before long." This was about the time he was discharged. Once I saw Charles come up out of the cellar with a bottle of liquor similar to the bottle shown here today. I told him I didn't think it was right for him to steal the liquor and Mr. Beal would think it was me. He replied that his father would think it was him and he didn't care a d——d if he did.

In the afternoon, Deputy Sheriff G. S. Stevenson testified that he took a barrel of whiskey from the cellar of Mr. Beal's house, and delivered it to Deputy Sheriff Hill.

Mr. Hill corroborated the above and further testified that he heard the prisoner state that he had been away after hoop poles, came back and went into the cellar and took a bottle of whiskey from the barrel, went to "Cush" Brown's stable near by, and drank some. The whiskey bitter and was rolly. He lifted up the scuttle of the stable floor and threw the bottle down. Witness found an empty bottle with sediment in the bottom, at least color. This on examination by Prof. Robinson, proved to be strychnine.

Dr. Ivory T. Tash of Fairfield, testified to being at the house when Mr. Beal was brought in. Was there attending the sick daughter. Saw that he was poisoned, gave antidotes, but it was too late to save his life. George Beal was brought in sick in the arms of his father. Gave him antidotes. Witness described the spasms and convulsions of both patients, and also stated that Charles Beal said that he thought that George was going to let whiskey alone since he got some that tasted bitter, and thought his father had been doctoring it to keep them away from it.

Dr. C. Robinson of Bowdoin College, testified that Charles in the whiskey was strychnine; also that strychnine was found in Mr. Beal's stomach. The Professor exhibited the bottle from which the whiskey had been taken, and showed a portion of the strychnine obtained from the stomach.

George W. Beal, brother of the prisoner, said that the barrel of whiskey had been in the shed for two years, and only four bottles had been taken out. Fearful odds, he heard the story of the fatal afternoon, stating that he drank from the same bottle as his father. He stated that Charles was anxious to know whether he (George) had been drinking the whiskey, but in such a way as to make him (George) think that he was surprised at his father's illness. He was very cautious in his testimony not to criminate his brother.

On Saturday morning, Ira W. Bowdoin stated that he heard Charles ask if he could carry on the business if the old gentleman should step out.

Marshal W. Hall testified that he worked for Beal all last winter. Charles came into the hoop house on Monday after the funeral of his father, and said: "Well, now the old gentleman has got through and I'm going to run the business." He said: "We won't keep you any longer. I want you to do as well as you can and work for mother's interest."

Frank Clement said he heard Charles say that his father had a barrel of whiskey and he supposed it was bad for him, the whole of it, it would kill him. On cross-examination he said that he had drank whiskey with George in the store out of a flask.

L. D. Carver of Waterville, coroner in the case, testified he saw Charles Beal in Smith's Boston drug store at Waterville, soon after February 15th, and George could not. Heard Charles ask McManus for strychnine. McManus wouldn't sell it to him. He asked McManus what would be the right dose, and was told, with a laugh, that a dose was about the size of a dose of epsom salts. As Charles left the store he said, "By——, the old man will be surprised when he gets a dose of that."

Charles McManus corroborated Carver's testimony. Charles remarked that evening that the old man had been playing tricks on the boys, and he'd teach him better, or words to that effect. Didn't sell him any strychnine. Was positive that he had seen Charles in Brown's Hotel at Clinton.

Judge Whitehouse recalled Messrs. McManus and Carver and asked them if Charles appeared intoxicated when he was in the drug store and called for strychnine. Both testified that he appeared partially intoxicated and that his face was considerably flushed.

The government rested its case here, and the defence was briefly opened by F. C. Philbrook, who spoke briefly but eloquently, his remarks bringing tears to many eyes, and even compelling some of the jurors to make use of their pocket handkerchiefs. They would show that the kindest of feelings existed between father and son, that the case had been sensationally magnified by the newspapers; that it would be shown that Charles was not at the drug store at the time mentioned. It was a case of mistaken identity.

In the afternoon, L. D. Carver, recalled by the government, testified that after the young man had gone from the drug store he inquired from McManus who it was, and the reply was: "Charles Beal, son of C. C. Beal of Clinton." At the inquest a peculiar expression came upon the face of Charles Beal, and I was reminded at once of the face I saw in the store, and the whole scene flashed upon me at once.

Mr. McManus the apothecary, was recalled by the government, and testified: After Charles left the drug store on the evening in question, Mr. Carver asked me who it was, and I informed him. I recognized the man at that time.

Joshua Thompson, called by the defence, testified that up to this time he had never heard of anything malicious in the character of Charles.

Russell Reynolds of Unity, testified that Mr. Beal invited him up stairs at the store at 2 o'clock the afternoon of the day he died and treated him to a drink of whiskey out of a pint flask.

Charles L. Beal, the accused, testified: That he gave me my time when I was 20, and I worked for him at $3 a week and boarded, doing the chores and trucking. Never was employed as a clerk in the store. Have had father tell me not to work any harder than blood, fish and meat, but they are also much less costly and their presence in a fertilizer supposed to be manufactured of the best materials is leaving evidence of fraud. It is now possible to determine whether organic nitrogen of so poor a quality is largely used in any fertilizer.

The phosphoric acid of superphosphates is determined in three forms, according to its solubility in various liquids, viz: *soluble, reverted and insoluble.* Soluble phosphoric acid is that which exists in fertilizers in a form freely soluble in water. It is obtained by treating certain phosphatic materials, such as bone and South Carolina rock, with sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol.) Reverted phosphoric acid is a term originally signifying phosphoric acid that has once been "soluble," but which from some cause has "reverted" or "gone back" to forms insoluble in water. Insoluble phosphoric acid is that which is really insoluble neither in water nor a solution of ammonium citrate, but which can be dissolved in strong acids, being less valuable than the soluble or reverted forms. The terms "soluble," "reverted" and insoluble," are relative in their significance. There is no compound of phosphoric acid that is not dissolved, to a slight extent, at least, by pure water, and to a still greater degree by ammoniated citrate. All fertilizers contain more or less water. This does not affect their value except it shall be sufficient to cause stickiness.

The station applies a schedule of trade values to the articles that it inspects. By this means there is calculated for each brand what has been designated as the "estimated values," or the "station valuation." On these the following explanations are offered:

1. These trade values represent very clearly the prices at which a pound of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, in their various forms, could be purchased for cash at retail in our large markets. They are based mostly upon the ten prices at which certain classes of goods are offered to actual consumers, and correspond also to "the average wholesale prices for the six months ending March 1st, plus about twenty per cent. in the case of those goods for which we have wholesale quotations."

2. These trade values do not include the charges for transportation from the market to the consumer, for storage, mixing, commissions to agents and dealers, selling on long credits, bad debts, etc., etc.

3. They are the prices of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, *ready for use by the farmer*, when these ingredients are purchased under the above named conditions, and not mixed. In ordinary superphosphates we find these three ingredients united, but this is not a necessary condition of their use. It is to be expected, the station valuation of superphosphates falls below their selling prices. In 1886 the average difference in this State was $9.96 per ton, and in 1887 it was $8 per ton, excluding cases

Items of Maine News.

Edward Wiggin of Marysville Center, will be the Memorial day orator at Calais.

Frank L. Noble, Esq., of Lewiston, will deliver the Memorial day address at Weld.

Benjamin Herrick, aged 89, the oldest citizen of New Vineyard, died Tuesday.

The house of Jas. Dunham of Rockland, was gutted by fire Sunday. There was no insurance.

Col. F. M. Drew has accepted an invitation to deliver the Memorial day address at Winthrop.

The Hurricane Granite Company of Hurricane Island, is largely increasing its force of cutters and quarrymen.

Rev. E. Nugent of Norridgewock, the venerable Baptist clergyman, is dead, at the age of 72 years.

Horace A. Trundy, baker, Hallowell, has gone into insolvency. J. C. Ames, grocer, Farmington, has failed.

Thomas Mitchell, a sailor, was accidentally seriously cut by a knife at Portland, Tuesday.

H. S. Trask of New Sharon, has got 16 splendid lambs from 13 sheep. One weighed, when born, 11½ pounds.

Abel Davis, Esq., will deliver the Memorial Day address at Monroe this year, and Gen. Henry B. Cleaves of Portland, that at Pittsfield.

Mr. Henry King got his thumb caught in the machinery of the bark mill at Kingman, Thursday, mangling it so badly that it had to be amputated.

Allan Henderson, mail carrier between the "Thoroughfare" and Pulpit Harbor, died very suddenly on Thursday. As he arrived at the post office door, he fell dead.

The Penobscot river is clear of ice, and is now open for navigation. The last ice left Sunday night, the river having been closed 116 days.

Clark Perry of Machias, aged 70 years, died Tuesday. He was one of the best known citizens, nearly all his life having engaged in the lumbering trade.

Samuel Steward and Oren Packard, painters, were precipitated from the belfry of the Catholic church in Skowhegan, Monday, by the giving way of a staging. It is feared that Steward is fatally injured.

The Bar Harbor cottages have been renovated and placed in condition for occupancy this summer. Many of them will be opened the last of this month, or the first of May.

A large deer was seen in Kingman village, Wednesday. The lumbermen say they are getting quite plentiful in the forests in that vicinity, thanks to the stringent game laws and the efficient officers who see that they are properly enforced.

Hon. John Appleton of Bangor, has sold a splendid granite quarry at Bunker Brook, above Blanchard, to the Canadian Pacific railway contractors. They are now engaged there in getting out a large amount of granite for their bridges.

Gem cutting has been added to the roll of Maine industries by a young Paris farmer, Kimball Stone. A number of Paris mechanics have been trying to see whether the rare stones found in Oxford county could not be cut in Maine as well as in New York.

Monday afternoon, Nult Turner, aged 11, son of James Turner, employed at F. Eaton's mill, in Calais, slipped while running down boards to the planing machine, and fell into the feeding belt. He was carried into the machinery and his head was severed from his body.

Colonel Zimri A. Smith, recently of the *Boston Journal*, and E. N. Dingley, son of Ex-Governor Dingley of Maine, went to Leavenworth and bought the *Daily Times*. Dingley had had but a brief experience, and the two did not get on well. They have broken up, and Smith stays in charge of the paper.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Lyford, Maine State College, '89, who has been Commercial teacher in the Seminary at Union Springs, N. Y., is now Principal of the Commercial Department at Kent's Hill. He is a fine penman and excellent instructor, and is meeting with the success he deserves.

A meeting of the creditors of the Winslow Packing Company was held at Portland Thursday. The statement of the treasurer showed the unsecured liabilities to be about $150,000, the assets about $50,000. A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the company.

Nattie M. Whittier, 17 years old, son of Marshall Whittier of Farmington Falls, met with a painful accident Saturday. He was returning from their sap grove, riding upon a horse sled, and when turning a corner, the horse having rapidly increased his speed, and the young man was thrown off. He struck heavily upon the frozen ground, and broke his collar bone.

Fire has destroyed the old two-story frame house, on the Alfred road at Sanford, known as the Alfred Goodwin place. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Ezra Thompson of Alfred, and occupied by Mr. Daniel Wallingford. The total loss is $500; insured for $275. The fire was first discovered on the roof, in the vicinity of the chimney.

A little son of W. W. Dow of Dover, only three and one-half years old, met with quite a serious accident, recently, while out on the crust, by sliding into a barbed wire fence. His face was badly cut by the barbs, so much so that the doctor was obliged to take seventeen stitches to close the wounds. The little fellow is getting along very well.

The schooner Georgie B. McFarland, Captain Strong, arrived at Thomaston, Saturday, from Providence, from where she sailed April 3d. She had a rough and severe passage. She made Monhegan, at the mouth of the George's river, three different times, and was blown 150 miles off to sea. The crew were not prepared for so rough a trip and suffered severely.

The farm of J. W. Ogier of Camden, which was bonded a month ago to Bar Harbor and Camden parties, was sold Monday. It contains about 100 acres of high land, forming Ogier's Point, at the southern entrance to Camden Harbor. The land has been in the Ogier family for 117 years, having been first taken up by Abraham Ogier, who came from England. It will be developed as a summer resort.

The name of the post office at Parsonfield, York county, has been changed to Parsonsfield. James W. Bunker is appointed postmaster at South Guildsboro, Hancock county, vice J. R. Sargeant resigned, and Chas. K. Richards of Falmouth, Cumberland county, vice Susan R. Colby, resigned, Samuel F. Irish at East Peru, and Adelbert L. Gay at North Newport. A post office has been established at Northport Camp Ground, and Bancroft H. Conant appointed postmaster.

List of patents issued to Maine inventors for the week, reported for us by Percy W. J. Landers, solicitor of patents, Bangor: Caleb S. Gurney, Kennebunk, design for business certificate; Alfred A. Hawley, Kennebunk, steam box used in making felt or felted articles; Edward D. Bean, assignor to Cyclist's and Sportsman's Gun and Rifle Co., Kittery, cane gun barrel; Moses G. Farmer, Elliot, apparatus for forming sheets of nickel or other metal by electrolysis.

Bangor has one of the smartest old men on record. He is Mr. Elijah Spencer and he is now 88 years old. This winter he has camped out all winter on the line of the Bangor & Piscataquis railroad, five miles from Bangor, and chopped wood. His work has been very steady and he has very much to show for his efforts. Saturday he left Bangor with his camping outfit and a lot of traps, and will go into spring quarters all alone on the shores of Pushaw Lake. He expects to trap muskrats and minks and sell the pelts in Bangor.

Fire was discovered Friday afternoon in the attic of the new county building at Farmington, and a general alarm was given. The court room and the north end of the attic were considerably damaged, and the whole building was thoroughly soaked with water. The law library and contents of the other rooms were removed without much damage. The steam fire engine again prevented a very disastrous conflagration. The cause of the fire is said to be spontaneous combustion in some oiled rags. The loss will amount to over $1,000, which is covered by insurance.

Quite a fire, which caused considerable loss, occurred Wednesday morning about half-past two o'clock at South Orrington, that then being discovered and caught The store of Mr. Arthur Wentworth caught fire at that time, and burned to the ground, with all its contents, including the books. The bright blaze which shone through the windows of a neighboring house awakened the occupants, who quickly arose and alarmed the neighbors, but nothing could be done to save the building, which was entirely consumed. It is thought that the fire may have caught from the stove, which was kept running all night. The loss will be about $1,500; insured.

NEW HARBOR ITEMS. Quite muddy travelling here at present, but there is still over a foot of snow in the woods.——Several vessels have arrived here recently.——The canning factory has opened.——There is considerable sickness in this vicinity at present.

Items of General News

May 4th is Arbor day in Connecticut.

The fund for the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite, has already reached $35,000.

The democrats have carried Louisiana by 20,000 majority.

Another woman suffrage bill has been defeated in the New York Assembly.

The Manhattan Club will buy the Stewart mansion at New York, for a club house. The price is said to be $750,000.

The New York Board of Health proposes to stop the sale of "rough on rats" in that city, on account of there being such a demand for it by suicides.

Burglars secured $125 from the safe in the post office in North Pownal, Vt., Saturday night. They found the safe unlocked.

The American Exchange in Europe has failed for $4,000,000. Henry F. Gillig, of New York, the central figure in it, has fled to Europe. He is pronounced a smuggler.

Fire in New Haven, Ct., Monday, gutted the big brewery of Philip Fresenrins & Sons and destroyed the outbuildings. Loss $150,000; insurance $40,000.

Frederick, the new Emperor of Germany, appears to be nearing his end. He is very weak, and the royal family has been summoned to his bedside.

Ex-County Treasurer J. S. Simon, convicted of embezzling $24,000 of the county funds, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary and fined $47,971 and costs, at Greenville, O., on Thursday.

A fire Friday morning, in a building in Fort Hill Square, Boston, caused a loss of $70,000. Six firemen were badly scorched in an explosion of hot air, and taken to the hospital.

Teemer and Gaudau have signed articles for a three-mile race Memorial Day over a course to be mutually agreed upon, the winner taking 75 per cent. and the loser 25 per cent. of the earnings.

A passenger train on the St. Louis and San Francisco road collided with a lumber car at Tuscapma, I. T., Saturday. The engineer and firemen were killed and many others injured.

The other day Senator Wade Hampton started out for a canter, accompanied by a friend. While returning home his horse stumbled and fell. In the fall the senator's artificial limb was shattered and his hand slightly sprained.

Stanley Fletcher, a well known journalist of New York city, died Thursday, of consumption. Mr. Fletcher was a brilliant newspaper man, and formerly connected with the staff of the *Evening Sun* from its start until late last fall.

The Assembly of New York, on Thursday passed the prohibition liquor constitutional amendment, and it will pass the Senate. The amendment, under the State constitution, must then be held in the legislature until 1889, and, if passed by the Legislature of that year, it goes to the people for ratification.

A construction train on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad, was wrecked 60 miles west of Birmingham, Ala., Thursday evening. Four workmen were killed, one injured fatally, and nine others seriously hurt. The train was backing at a high rate of speed, struck a cow, and was ditched.

The fast mail train on the Burlington, Iowa road, collided with a mail train Saturday, killing one fireman and injuring others. The wreck is said to have been caused by the conductor of the freight train failing asleep and passing a station, when he should have switched. He had been on duty 54 hours without sleep.

A disease which has baffled the skill of veterinary surgeons in Brockton, Mass., has appeared in the livery stables there, and six horses have died within two weeks. The disease is contagious, and the symptoms are sore throat, followed by cramps in the stomach, which then attack the lungs. None of the horses thus far affected have survived.

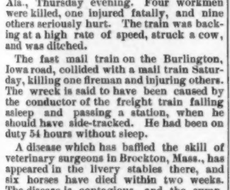
The last legislature of South Carolina, voted a pension of $5 per month to all disabled Confederate veterans or their widows. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated, and the State treasurer was authorized to borrow as much money as was needed. The pension board is appalled at the number of applications pouring in and find that $200,000 will be required to pay the pensions applied for.

In Philadelphia, Sunday morning, a bad accident occurred on the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, 100 yards west of the Thirtieth street signal tower, a train colliding with a loose locomotive. Some 16 persons were badly injured, some of whom will die. The terror of the suddenly wrecked sleepers and the cries and calls for help of the injured and imprisoned made the scene of the accident one of fearful confusion and excitement.

At Red Wing, Minn., Wednesday, the Cannon river overflowed its banks and the bottom lands; all being covered with water four feet deep. The whole distance was a raging torrent filled with broken trees and floating ice. Loss at Cannon falls, Red Wing and Zumbrota will be nearly $100,000. From Zumbrota to Wabasha, a distance of 60 miles, the flood has done great damage, tearing out all the dams and destroying many bridges. At St. Paul considerable damage was caused by the rise in the Mississippi river. At Grand Rapids, Wis., business men on the water front deserted their stores, and the flood was the greatest ever known in that vicinity.

In U. S. Senate, $15,000 were appropriated for the erection of a monument to Joseph Warren, of Bunker Hill fame. The bill appropriating $25,000 for a monument to Gen. Knox at Thomaston, was discussed and laid aside for the present. The deadlock in the House was broken on Wednesday. A resolution was passed declaring it the sense of the house that the bond purchasing provision of the appropriation act of 1881 has been and is now in full force and effect. This will release to the country a large amount of money now tied up in the treasury. The resolution was adopted, 138 to 64. The discussion of the Mills tariff bill has begun.

Matthew Arnold, the famous English scholar and theologian, the noted poet and critic, is dead, from heart disease. Mr. Arnold had gone to Liverpool to meet his daughter, who was to arrive from New York. He was staying with his sister, Mrs. Cropper, and her husband, and on Saturday evening he went out for a walk, being in high spirits. He tried to leap a railing, and eventually succeeded, without its results being noticed. Sunday morning he attended divine service, and after luncheon walked out with Mrs. Arnold, but had not gone far along a neighboring lane, when he fell forward. He was lifted up and taken into the house and a physician close by, and he never spoke again. It was known he was suffering from heart disease, and that Sir Andrew Clark had warned him against sudden exertion. His age was 66.



FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's skin and scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

The most important act of the Trustees of the State Agricultural Society at Lewiston, was the raising of the free-for-all purse from $500 to $1000. This will be a temptation to bring out our best horses, and the race is confidently expected to indicate the highest possible speed of Maine trotters. A large field is confidently expected.

"The Old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is the best cough cure in the world." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y. 4040

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4439

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, April 17, 1888.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
C. H. Gates,	3	00	00
H. D. Spencer,	2	00	00
J. Turner,	1	00	3
E. V. Hall,	2	4	6
J. C. Roberts,	16	00	00
J. A. Coffin,	13	00	00
H. D. Webber,	3	00	00
F. W. Thompson & Son,	15	60	25
George Coolidge,	26	00	00
Trafton & Wardwell,	16	60	21
Gilmore & Weston,	14	00	4
J. H. Gilman,	5	00	17
C. H. Merrill,	14	00	11
I. C. Libby & Sons,	15	00	30
S. H. Wardwell,	8	00	00
D. Libby,	5	00	10
S. H. Hussey,	2	00	1

VOLUME OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 2555; sheep, 11,289; hogs, 13,047; veals, 1571; horses, 717.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK FROM MAINE.

Cattle, 170; sheep, 4; veals, 196; horses, 61.

EXPORTS OF CATTLE FROM BOSTON.

The past week 1,325 head. Quotations still firm at 11⅛ to 12 cents dressed weight.

VISIBLE CHANGES IN VALUES.

Beef cattle, western, very firm. New England cattle not active. Common cattle not appreciated. We quote 4 to 6 cts.; fancy 7 to 7¾ cents dressed weight. Sheep and lambs strong; ¼ cent higher; about 1000 northern with light run of western. We rate old sheep at 2½ to 6¾ cents. Lambs, that is yearlings, now bring 4 to 8 cents live. Spring lambs $5 to $10, as to size and quality.

HOGS.

Western arrivals have advanced strong ¼ cent, and are quotable at 6¼ to 6¾ cents live. Northern and eastern country hogs bring 7¼ cents dressed weight. Four weeks old pigs bring $3 each and are in quick demand.

VEALS.

Sales effected with more reluctance. They range, however, at 2½ to 6½ cents live, as to quality, notwithstanding liberal supply. The dressed meat sympathizes with the price of mutton, which has not ruled higher for years than at the the present time.

HORSES.

Slight improvement in prices noted, with unprecedented sales. All of the horse car railroad lines in Boston have consolidated, and find under the operation of consolidation that the various lines can be run with some two thousand less animals. So the consolidated company, who control about 25,000 horses, have sold over one thousand second class horses, and to-day are disposing at public vendue 500 more. These animals are being taken back into the country and sold to the farmers of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The prices realized here for these crippled animals average $50, a poor investment when compared with prices realised for our working oxen. Very many young western horses find their way into Maine, at a very low price; $100 sometimes buys a good one, though some bring double that sum.

WORKING OXEN.

The sale is slow, and prices realized very low. It takes quite a pair of 7 feet cattle to bring over $125, and not buyers enough to go round.

MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS.

The best are sold without much trouble, and at fair rates, but the country is so full of common, thin cows it is hard to buy good stock. The range of prices on cows and springers remains $25 to $50.

POULTRY.

Live poultry seems to be in demand at full prices. We noticed several crates that were taken readily at 12 to 12½ cents live.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

C. H. Merrill sold 11 veals at 6 cents live; 5 milch cows and springers at $38 each. S. H. Wardwell sold the finest matched, best pair of oxen at market from Maine, their girth was 7 feet, 6 inches, weight 3750 lbs., at $185. The finest pair of Hereford oxen was raised by Weston Frost, Norway. Me. M. V. Holt sold a small lot of sheep at 5 cents live weight, that averaged 125 lbs. each. Trafton & Wardwell sold 21 veals at 6½ cents live weight, all alive, 100 lbs. each. P. W. Thompson sold 23 veals, averging 123 lbs. live, at 6 cents. J. H. Gilman sold two cows at $85, and calves at 6 cents. D. Libby sold a very choice new milch cow, fair sized, with good milking qualities, at $50. I. C. Libby & Son sold 14 cows and springers, in one lot, at $40 each, a fine lot of Maine cows that brought a fair price. Gilmore & Weston sold workers at 4 to 4½ cents per lb. live. George Cooledge, who makes milch cows a specialty, sold 10 at $30 to $50; his veal calves at $5.50 per hundred live.

HAY.

Another losing game has been made by those who invested money last fall in hay. The fact is becoming apparent, that as any fine hay is harvested, the quality becomes inferior. So Maine hay, instead of standing at the head as to quality, is losing its grip and sells for an inferior price. When farmers cannot realize more than $5 to $6 for their hay, in the barn, they want to scratch their heads and see if they cannot generate some idea to feed their hay at home and make it pay a better price. We think it would pay many a philosopher or a profoundly learned man to begin with any specialty of live stock and realize $10 per ton beside building up his homestead, instead of slowly but surely crumbling it away.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

APPLES—Green, $3 75@4 00 per bbl.; Evaporated, 12@13c per lb.

BUTTER—19@20 for choice family; creamery, 26@27c.

BEANS—Pea, $3 00@3 25; Yellow Eyes, $2 50@2 75.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 10@14½c; N. Y. Factory, 10@14½.

FLOUR—Superfine, $2 75@3 75; Spring X and XX, $4 15@4 35; Roller Michigan, $4 50@4 75; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 00@5 25.

FISH—Cod Shore, $4 25@4 50; bank, $4 00@4 25; Scaled herring per box, 16@18c; Mackerel per bbl, Shore No 1, $18 00@20 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 68@69; oats, 44@45c; cotton seed, car lots, $24 50@25 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $25 50@26 00; sacked bran, car lots, $20 00@21 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $21 00@22 00; middlings, car lots, $22 00@25 00; middlings, bag lots, $21 00@25 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 7¾@8c per lb; per tub, 7¾@8c; pail, 8¼@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 11@14c; chickens 12@15; turkeys, 16@17; eggs, 19@20c; potatoes, 85@90c per bush.; extra beef, $8 00@8 50; pork backs, $18 00@18 50; clear, $17 50@18 00; hams, 10¾@11½c; covered, 11¼@11¾c.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.

United States Bonds, 3's,	(reg.)	124½
" " 4s,	(reg.)	124½
" "	(coup.)	124½
" " New 4½'s	(reg.)	106½
" " 4½	(coup.)	107
" " Pacific 5s's.		114¾

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

Wool—As the time for clipping wool nears, all are interested in the price. We have spent half a day among the wool houses, and all report a steady demand and no in prices. We think it would be difficult to place common Maine wool at over 22 to 23 cents; fine Merino wool would not bring over 18 to 20 cents; Aroostook or Canada coarse wool would bring 20 to 22 cents. With this condition of the wool market, we look for a dead lock in wool trade next season. As the season has been a losing one for sheep in Maine, they will be more cautious about paying high prices, and many of the farmers will not sell this very useful commodity at so low a price as 20 cents.

Potatoes—it would be a curiosity to many of our people to visit the store houses of Boston, and see what makes our potatoes, that cost so much time and trouble to raise, sell so low. At the wharves you will notice this cargo from Holland, that one from Germany, another from Scotland, and still another from France, and further on our Maritime Provinces and the Emerald Isle, and many other foreign countries are represented, all contending for some of our money. Many of the varieties are inferior, none comparing with our own Aroostook county, of which we are proud, as it carries off the palm of producing the largest crop of the best potatoes of any country under the sun.

SUGGESTIONS.

We suggest that the farmers look over their farm accounts and report through the columns of the *Maine Farmer* what kinds of live stock have paid the best for the year past. Let each one speak for his specialty. Looking at Maine from our point of view, we think our farmers neglect the growing of hogs, and the more enlightened production of choice sheep and lambs. Good progress is being made in dairying, although it is in its infancy compared with some other sections. By intelligent discussion through the columns of the *Maine Farmer* an interest can be infused into the intelligent farmers of Maine, so that we may not take back seats in the production of cash paying articles. We are very sorry to see all this money paid for fat sheep, which bring exhorbitant prices going into other sections, while Maine farmers have the facilities to beat them all if they would wake up and study the profitable feeding of our great hay crop.

I. C. LIBBY.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. They are mild and pleasant in action, thorough and searching in effect, and, being sugar-coated, and easy to take. Pupils never fail to give satisfaction.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

APPLES—Green apples, $2 75@2 50 per bbl.; evaporated 12@c 13per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 75@3 00; Yellow Eyes $2 50.

BUTTER—Good Firkin 17@18; Ball Butter 18@22c; winter made, plenty and cheap.

CHEESE—12@13c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 30 per cwt.

EGGS—16@18c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $4 50@5 25; Patent 5 50@6 00.

GRAIN—Corn 73@75c; oats 40@44; barley 75c. rye $1 00.

HAY—$13 00@15 00.

STRAW—Loose $6@7; pressed $8@10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook 15@16c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags, 3½c; dry hides, 5c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 8@8¼; Dom. 8¼@9c.

MEAL—Corn 68@70; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 25@1 35 per hundred.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 75@90c per bu.; cabbages, 2½@3c per lb; squash, 2@2½c per lb.; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 60c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@9c; beef per side 6@7½c; ham 13@13c; fowls 10@12c; mutton 7@8c; lamb 8@10c; veal 8@10c; chickens 13@15c; Turkeys 12@16c; round hog 7½@8c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, April 17.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6500; shipments 1000; slow and steady; steers at 3 60@6 00; stockers and feeders, 3 35@3 70; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 70@3 60; Texas steers at 3 00@4 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; shipments 9000; weak; mixed at 5 35@5 50; heavy 5 40@5 65; light at 5 30@5 45; skips at 3 50@5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6000; shipments 2000; active and higher; natives at 4 00@6 50; Western at 5 35@6 50; Texans at 3 75@4 75; Lambs 5 50@7 00.

ADVANTAGES
—OF—
Horsford's
BREAD PREPARATION
OVER THE USE OF YEAST.

Yeast raises the flour by fermentation, whereby the nutritious elements of the flour are, in part, or wholly lost, and the product is a fruitful source of dyspepsia, especially if eaten while fresh.

Among the advantages resulting from the use of Horsford's Bread Preparation are the following:

The saving of the nutritious constituents of the flour.

The restoration of the phosphates removed by bolting.

The saving of time; the phosphatic bread being prepared in a few minutes, while ordinary fermented bread involves preparation over night.

The bread retains its moisture much longer than fermented bread.

The bread, biscuit, gems, etc., made from it may be eaten warm with impunity.

It requires little or no shortening.

The results are uniformly excellent.

Cook Book sent post-paid on application to
RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

ADAMSON'S
BOTANIC
COUGH BALSAM

More than twenty years ago Adamson's Botanical Balsam was introduced and sold throughout New England as a remedy for Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary complaints. Since its introduction it has constantly won its way into public favor, and is to-day the universal decision that ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM is the best remedy for curing Coughs, Colds and Asthma.

Made only by
F. W. KISTLER & CO.,
(Established 1850).
Druggists and Dispensing Chemists,
843 4th ave., corner 50th st., N.Y.
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

PARSONS'
PURGATIVE
PILLS
Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The formula is found on each box. It lines the rest of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be found using PILLS & BOXES. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Dr. J. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 CHARLESTOWN HOUSE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
FOR INTERNAL
AND
EXTERNAL USE.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Kidney Diseases, Chills and Fevers, Sore Throat, Mumps, Circulars free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Married.

In Buck's Harbor, Machiasport, March 31, George Wm. Meserve to Ada E. Ackley, both of Machiasport.

In Cherryfield, March 28, Chas. H. Smith to Josephine Tucker, both of Cherryfield.

In Deanyville, April 6, Edmund G. Dunn of Spencer, Mass., to Mary J. Carter of Pembroke.

In Embden, April 14, Theophilus H. Hilton to Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, both of Embden.

In Machias, April 7, Walter Chase to Florence L. Lawrence, both of East Machias.

In Waterville, April 11, Augustus Doyle of Brooklyn, N. Y. to Grace Howard of that city.

Mar. 31, Wm. McKinnon to Bina M. Hutchins, both of Waterville; April 7, Willard A. Carr to Hattie C. Soule, both of Waterville.

In Washburn, Apr. 14, by Rev. A. W. Young, Augustus S. Winslow to Lillian Crouse, both of Washburn.

Died.

In China, April 11, Zeba Washburn, aged 91 yrs., 2 mos.

In Corinna, April 2, Mary J. Knight Fulson, formerly of Hampden, wife of the late John Fulson, aged 76 years, 1 month.

In Deer Island, April 6, Eben Ramsdell, aged 65.

In Eastport, April 10, Isabel Shaw, aged 16 mos.; April 9, Michael White, aged 80 years.

In Garland, April 11, Lucy A. Palmer, aged 75.

In Moscow, March 26, Asa Turner, aged 78 years.

In Manchester, April 5, Dorcas H. Briggs, aged 71 years.

In Orono, April 11, James Webster, aged 62 years, 7 months.

In Skowhegan, Feb. 29, Mrs. Lucy Willey Jordan, aged 44 years. Mrs. Jordan was a native of Cornville.

Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength indeed."

People of Lowell

It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Bates, living at 20 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him very much. He began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Praise Hood's Sarsaparilla

Mrs. C. W. Harriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WANTED!

A young man, from 16 to 19 years old, to work on a farm. Must be willing to milk cows. Address, stating wages wanted,
SIDNEY A. H. COOMBS, Box 343, Amesbury, Mass.

WYANDOTTES!
LACED AND WHITE.

My Laced Wyandottes at Yarmouth Poultry Show, January, 1888, I. K. Felch, judge, won 1st on pen and 1st on pair fowls; 1st and 2d on pen and 1st, 2d and 4th on pair chicks, and 1st on cockerel, besides all Specials. My breeding pen scored: Cockerel, 97; Pullets, 95½, 95, 93½, 95, 95½, 95½, 95½, 95, 95. Eggs, $1.50 per 13, both varieties.
JAMES M. DAVIS,
Apr. 19 tf Box 228, Yarmouth, Me.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
NOW READY AT
NASON'S, THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIER.

We offer to the inspection of the public the largest stock of clothing we have ever shown. The cloth is **Shrunk** before it is cut and the work is **Warranted.** We carry in stock a very extensive line of fine suits, pants and spring overcoats, perfect in style, fit, and work, and much superior to the work turned out by many custom tailors, and we sell the same at much less than the tailors' price.

MEN'S SUITS,
$10.00 to $12.00.

Made from fine cassimeres in mixtures, checks and plaids. Black worsteds and Indigo blue suitings.

OUR MEN'S SUITS
—AT—
$14, $15, $16, $18, $20,

are cut in sack and four button cutaway frocks, and are made from the same goods used by the leading merchant tailors. They are made up every way the same as a garment made to measure.

We desire to call the attention of those who have been having their clothing made to measure, to the superior style, fit and work in these garments.

Spring and Summer Overcoats.

We have taken unusual care with the selection of goods and the general make up of this line of garments for this season.

Our assortment is very extensive and the style, work and fit is superior to any we have heretofore made. While we have lines of garments at lower prices, we have made a special effort to furnish an extra grade of Overcoat at the popular price of

$10.00,

and we are confident our customers will agree with us in saying that we have the finest assortment and the best values at this price they have ever seen.

We also show very extensive lines at
$12, $15, to $20.

Lagest stock of **Children's Clothing** in the city.

CUT THIS OUT.
It is worth one dollar.

AUGUSTA, ME., April 2, 1888.

We promise to pay one dollar to any one purchasing $10.00 worth or more, in either our Clothing or Furnishing Departments, or both, on presenting a copy of this advertisement at our store during the month of April, 1888.

Chas. H. Nason.

In order to ascertain the relative merit of the weekly papers of Augusta as an advertising medium, we make the above offer. We have inserted the same advertisement in the Maine Farmer, New Age and Kennebec Journal, and will keep on file each copy presented to us by our customers.

CHARLES H. NASON,
Manufacturer of Fine Ready Made Clothing, 135, 137 & 139 Water Street, Augusta, Maine.

SPRINGFIELD
FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Annual Statement, Jan. 1st, 1888.
CAPITAL, 1,250,000 DOLLARS.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Stocks owned by the Co.,	$2,380,306.00
Real Estate owned by the Co.,	110,853.09
Cash on hand, in Banks, and in hands of Agents, in course of transmission,	267,791.65
Loans on Mortgage of Real Estate,	261,550.00
Loans secured by R. R. and Bank Stock,	26,900.00
Accrued Interest, Rents and other Dues,	52,503.95
	$3,099,903.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock all paid up,	$1,250,000.00	
Outstanding Losses,	172,035.22	
Re-Insurance Fund,	1,176,067.54	
All other Claims,	37,835.00	2,635,917.86
Surplus over all Liabilities,		$473,986.12
Surplus as regards Policy Holders,		1,723 986.12

*January 1st, 1887, Net Surplus was $672,880.99; but February 1st, 1887, $620,000 of this was capitalized, leaving Net Surplus at $472,880.99. Present Surplus, $473,986.12, makes gain for year, $44,105.20.

J. N. DUNHAM, President.
ANDREW J. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.
CHAS. A. BIRNIE, Ass't Sec'y.
GEO. E. MACOMBER, Agent, - Augusta.
8629

Corn Packers, Attention.

WANTED--To contract for the entire product of a moderate sized factory, for a term of years, that can produce

CORN AND SUCCOTASH,

quality equal to the best in the State. Address "PURCHASER," this office, naming facilities, yearly production, &c., &c., with reference. 3123

1888 STANDARD 1888
STALLION
Redwood 1485,
By Belmont; dam Blandina, by Mambrino Chief.

Terms: $50 TO WARRANT.

La Mont 4660,
Four-year-old record

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Departure.

BY T. ALDIN.

Cold winter with his chilling blast,
Has left the fields and groves at last;
He's loath to go, and looks with spite,
And oft returns and chills the night.

But yet he knows that he must go,
He's gathering up his robe of snow;
And where his icy hand was seen,
Are bursting buds and grasses green.

The brooks put forth a silvery tongue,
And sing the song they sang and have sung,
Then bounding onward to the sea,
So glad, again, that they are free.
East Surry.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Bells of Memory.

Sweet is the chiming of memory's bells,
They speak of long ago.
Ah! how sweetly and are their magic spells,
Their peals so soft and low.
They chime clearly when silver moonbeams play
O'er mountain, vale and sea,
And they bring, in the morning's sober gray,
The long ago to me.

The home of my childhood again I see,
Where happy days were passed,
The scenes of my school-life return to me,
And still the bells chime fast!
I pass again 'neath the forest trees,
Close by the dashing stream,
I feel on my brow the refreshing breeze—
All returns like a dream.

As they chime in harmonious cadence clear,
Old friends seem to return—
Loved ones that I held so near and so dear,
I feel the old love burn;
And I fancy I hear their voices sweet,
Voices of long ago,
And with them again I seem to meet,
Where dear hearts cease to know.

Chime on, magic bells, but nothing can call
The bright past back to me.
But when my work on earth is ended all,
I'll cross the narrow sea;
And we'll meet, dear friends, to part no more,
And praises we'll sing,
Oh, how happy we'll be on that bright shore,
In presence of the King.
Maine. WILLARD N. JENKINS.

Our Story Teller.

SELFISH JOHN CLARK.

The meeting was a good one, in spite of the intense heat, and there was more singing done by the mosquitoes than by the human species.

John Clark sat by an open window, where what breeze there was came in and kept him comparatively comfortable, and then he had on a clean linen suit which his wife had washed and ironed that day, notwithstanding the mercury mounted high in the nineties, and its freshness was an additional comfort.

His first crop of hay, much larger than usual, had that day been put in his spacious barns without damage by so much as a drop of rain. He was rich, strong, prosperous, and therefore happy.

The ride home was charming, and as the new horse took them through Cairnley Woods with sure, fleet feet, he felt that life was very bright; and as he thought of Brother White's remarks about weary burdens and feet tired with the march of life, he concluded that the aforesaid brother was not in the enjoyment of religion.

John's wife sat back in the carriage resting her tired body and turning over in her mind the remarks her John said at the meeting. "Bear ye one another's burdens," had been the subject of the evening's talk, and John's speech had been listened to when I married her. Why, she never did a washing in her life until she came to the farm. I think washing and general housework is much better than piano playing and reading."

"Do I say to the girls, who pester me to buy an organ; better play on the washboard, enough sight," was the elegant response.

"Are you going to buy the cranberry meadow, John?" Mary asked, as she saw her husband making preparations to go from home.

"Yes—why?"

"Can you afford it?"

"We shall have to figure a little closer in order to do it, but it is going cheap."

"You will have to give up Tom Birch, won't you, and do the chores yourself?"

"I have thought of it, but Tom is poor, and to give him a home is a deed of charity. No, we will save some other way."

"How much do you pay Tom?"

"Three dollars and his board. And by the way, he says you didn't wash his clothes. Washing and mending was in the bargain, you know."

"I think Tom will have to go, for I have hired Jane Patch, she will be here to-night. Two dollars a week I am to give her. You want to practice "Bear ye one another's burdens," as well as preach from the text; so I will give you a chance. I will take my turn in sitting on the cool piazza after tea, with a neighbor, while you do the chores. I think the time has come for some of my burdens to be lifted. By exchanging Tom for Jane you will have $1 a week for the cranberry meadow. You say strong, active Tom is in need of a home, he can make one for himself anywhere. It is a deed of charity to give Jane a home, and an act of mercy to give your wife a little rest."

Before John could recover from his astonishment, Mary walked out of sight, and taking the children, went to the shut-up parlor. Throwing open the windows to let in the soft summer air, with baby in her lap, she sat down to her piano, and began to play "a song without words," a piece John had loved to hear when he used to visit her in her home where she was a petted girl. The song crept out through the open windows and around to John, as he sat on the porch, and memory compelled him to give the song words. Not musical poetry, but rather sombre prose, wherein washing, ironing, hard days at the churn, hours of cooking for hungry men, stood out before his mind's eye in contrast to the fair promises he had made the pretty girl he had won for his bride.

Jane Patch came that evening, and at once took upon herself many of Mrs. Clark's cares, and no one greeted her more cordially than the master of the house. Nothing was ever said about her coming, and Tom Birch did not go away; so Mary knew that her husband could well afford the expense.

She told me how she helped to make one man thoughtful and unselfish, as we sat on her cool piazza one hot August night; and I was glad that one woman had grit enough to demand her rights. If John Clark had been poor, his wife would have borne her burden in patience, but she had no right to help make him selfish, and indifferent as to her health and comfort.

SALOONS AND POVERTY. The 10,000 liquor saloons of New York city, swallow up the earnings of the poor, that otherwise might provide comfortable homes and centers of fa milyvirtue and enjoyment. There is not so great an evil in the community as these saloons. They are kept by worthless, idle characters, who make their money with no effort, who know nothing of honest labor themselves, and would willingly destroy all honest labor in others, for their personal gain. If government has the right and duty to cut off the sources of crime and misery, it certainly has the paramount duty of exterminating these prolific fountains of social crime. It is safe to extimate the receipts of the New York saloons at $30,000,000 a year, one-half of which at least comes from the poor. Of this sum how much is "laboring men"—a title which, like that of "working men," is a misnomer, for there are men that work far more in exhausting labor than these do, to whom the title is just as appropriate. Every is thus systematically manufactured by these vile dens where the communists, anarchists and other demagogues gather to accuse the rich and indifferent of causing the distress of the poor. Was there ever a more complete *bouleversement* of the truth? The destruction of the liquor saloons alone would cure four-fifths of the poverty in the community.—*Dr. Howard Crosby in The Forum.*

THE POSITION OF THE FARMERS. In the industrial development of modern times, our farmers have been able to maintain a personal freedom and independence unknown and impossible in most other walks of life. They have comfortable homes; they are dependent upon no one but themselves for their living; they are able to acquire an adequate competence; they are secure from commercial risks and ruin, and they are not so far removed from social advantages as many suppose. One of the strangest things of the time—this yearning of sturdy young men to get away from the farms and mix in the crush and crowd of city life, to become the mass of workmen lose their individuality and become parts of a cold industrial machine.—*Springfield Republican.*

An old lady now living in Boothbay, who has seen four different wars, and who was ten years old at that time, saw the whole fight between the Enterprise and Boxer, from Adjt. Ralph Kimbin's Neck. This lady, whose brother, John Crowell, was husband's glowing words in the prayer meeting. "I will do what I can said Mary in a weary voice. "What I am obliged to do is much beyond my strength. The three meals come near together, washing and ironing must be done, baby shall not be negiected, and of course, I must keep the clothes well mended."

"One thing at a time is the way to think of your duties. Pick up all the comfort you can as you go along. I have made up my mind to do so in the future."

"So I see by your thinking of having an extra hand."

"Yes, I feel that I must take care of my health for your sake and the children's."

"Indeed!" Mary answered in a sarcastic tone. "How thoughtful you are for us."

John made no further comment, but inwardly wished that prayer meetings did Mary the good they had once done, and wondered why his wife had so changed.

"I am going with Squire Towne to see a new reaper; he says he hardly wants to buy without my opinion." This was the next day.

John left the wife ironing, with the half sick baby sitting at the table in the company of an army of flies, and in spite of the home scene enjoyed his ride along the pleasant shaded road, well pleased to be seen in company with such a big man of the town. At supper time he came home with the new reaper behind the wagon.

"By taking two we made a handsome saving, and as I intended to buy one, I thought I might as well do it now," he remarked by way of explanation. "It will save time and strength, and pay for itself in a year."

Mary made no comment, but set her teeth tightly together when she remembered she had asked in vain for something to make her work easier. A sewing machine had been pronounced by John better to have fewer changes of clothing than run a machine," John had decided when the subject was discussed; "a clothes wringer would be constantly getting out of order. To bring the water into the house would be just to spoil the water. Mother would never have a pump in her day."

"Ugh! wonder why all men were selfish, and I begin to think she was right." Mary muttered as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuit John was in need of for his tea.

Her husband's appetite was good but from fatigue and overheating herself Mary could not eat. His ride and the society of the genial squire had acted like a tonic, but there was no tonic in the air of a hot kitchen.

"A commonplace life," she said, and she sighed, as she cleared away the tea dishes, while the children had gone to bed and in the cool draughty porch and talked over things with neighbor Jones.

"Why don't you buy Widder Patch's cranberry meadow? it is a bargain, and she is going dirt cheap, and you can afford it."

The sum was named, figures that astonished Mary, and she was more surprised when she heard her husband say he would think.

"I have half a mind to buy it. I've had an old bill paid in, and to tell the truth, affairs in the money market are so squally, I don't know where to put it down."

No tears came to Mary's tired eyes, but her heart went out in one mighty sob as she stood, dishpan in hand, before the disordered table, and thought how cheaply she had sold herself, really for her board and $2 a week, to a man who had promised to love and cherish her until death. The beautiful piano she had brought to the farm was now only in the way, a hideous gloomy casket wherein was buried all the poetry of her life. The "closed parlor" had long since assumed the grimness and mustiness of country best parlors, of which in her girlhood days she had made such fun. John was a rich man, and in spite of his marriage vows and his glowing prayer meeting talk, was allowing his dividends grevious to be borne to press on her slender shoulders, in order to "salt down" his dollars.

Had she not a duty to perform? Ought she allow him to preach and never practice? Had she not rights to be respected? which were not by her husband; for she reasoned, he so allowed her to do what could be done by an ignorant hired woman at $2 a week, then he rated her at that price.

"Widder Patch has had a tough time on't," said Neighbor Jones; "she is going to the westward to Tom, if she sells the medder, and Jane is going out to work. She tried sewing, but it don't agree with her. Dr. Stone recommends housework, as it's a healthy business."

"Tis healthy business," chimed in John. "Now my wife is a good deal better than

Dear Friends: I like to read your letters in the paper. I help mother wash and iron, wash dishes and sweep, and make I could manage to get a meal of victuals nicely. I have been sick for a week, and mother says she misses me very much. I shall be glad when I get able to help her. Now boys, it does not sound well to have the girls beat us in the Temperance Club. I am a true temperance boy, and always mean to be, and hope there are many more just like me. I think the answer to Josie Gray's conundrum is an icicle. I will close by sending an example: A and B were going to market, each having a certain number of sheep. A said to B, "give me one of your sheep, and I will have as many as you;" and B said to A, "give me one of your sheep, and I will have as many again as you." What was the number they each had? 113

NORRIS E. STANLEY, aged 11 yrs.
South Hiram.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl seven years old. My papa takes the *Maine Farmer*; I like to read the young folks' column very much. I have got no brothers or sisters. I went to school last fall a term of 13 weeks, and did not miss a day. I got the prize in my class for leaving off at the head the most times; it was a nice book. My teacher's name is Ollie C. Warren. I liked her very much. I studied reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing, and I learned a lot in geography. As the other little boys and girls tell what they had for Christmas, I will. I had a pair of nice leggings, a pair of overshoes, a nice doll, handkerchiefs, three mugs, a "Chatter Box" book, a pencil case and pencils, a bottle of cologne in a box, a little basket of flowers, a box of dominoes. I think the answer to Maud A. Houghton's riddle is Andrew.

GRACIE L. PENDEXTER.
So. Hiram.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am very much interested in the young folks' column, and also the woman's department. I like to read Old Mother's, Aunt Martha's and Aunt Lizzie's letters; I hope that they will all write again. I will tell what I have for pets: A heifer, a lamb, a cat and two kittens. My lamb's name is Snowball. My sister and I had nice times coasting on the crust last winter. I cannot go to Sunday school for I live so far from the village, but I go to meeting sometimes. I shall be glad when the weather is warmer, so we can go and get flowers. I will close by sending some conundrums: First, Why were our armies in the time of the rebellion like mixed corn? Second, What is the difference between a postage stamp and a monkey? Third, Which of all animals are most interested in our country?

DAISY E. WHITNEY.
North Appleton.

Dear little boys and girls that write for the young folks' column: I will tell what I can do: I can sew, knit, sweep, dust, wash dishes, iron, and make beds, and do lots of other things for mother. Our school has closed, and I expect that it will begin again the first of May. My sister and I are going if nothing happens. We have quite a lot of house plants; we have a lantana, oxalis and dewplant that are in blossom, and a petunia that is budded. We shall have quite a lot of flowers when warm weather comes again. I am ten years old. My brother belongs to Georges Valley lodge. I will close by sending a conundrum: Why is a brickmaker in time of a drouth like a horse free from the bridle?

MAUD WHITNEY.
North Appleton.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little boy 9 years old. I can wash dishes and sweep, and I have made two messes of biscuit and one custard pie. There are some smart girls and boys in this country if they would only write. My aunt has got a little niece in Limerick that is my age, and she can do anything in the line of housework, that is sewing, knitting and cooking. I went to school ten weeks. I will tell you what I ranked at school: Large arithmetic, 90; geography, 90; grammar, 100; spelling, 97; deportment, 100; and I read in the fifth reader. My teacher's name is Annie Bishop. I have read the book of Ivanhoe, and am reading the bible through. For pets I have two cats and a pair of steers, and a lamb named Dick.

Presque Isle. WYMAN FIELD.

Mr. Editor: When I wrote last I was nine years old, and now am eleven. Our school has closed; we had a nice teacher. It kept 13 weeks. I did not miss a day, or one word in spelling for the term. I like to read the letters from the little girls and boys. I think we all should write; it makes us feel almost acquainted with each other. We have a nice colt; I can harness and drive her. If some of the young girls would write to me I would be glad to. The ride is pleasant here in summer time. Can any one tell me if we shall prevent hens from laying? I think we shall close by sending a conundrum: What is the difference between a man out in a shower and a feather?

CHARLIE D. DENNETT.
Sidney.

Dear Editor: We had a Christmas tree at our house. I had a nice time and got lots of things. My school is done now. It kept eight weeks. Our teacher's name is Elvie Hyier. George McCarter and I got the prize for leaving off at the head the most. We had a spelling school the last day, and I stood up the longest of any. The answer to Charles Conley's riddle is the man's name was "One." I will send a riddle: "There was a man who bought a thing, the thing he bought he did not want; the man who sold it did not use it, the man who used it did not know it." I am eleven years old.

OTIS A. ROBINSON.
Chasing.

Dear Editor: I am eleven years old. My papa has taken the *Maine Farmer* for a year. I like to read the young folks' column. The answer to Charles Conley's riddle is a star. I can wash, iron, cook, knit and sew. I help mamma take care of the baby. I will close by sending a riddle: Riddle, come riddle, come riddle; My father gave me some seeds to sow: The seeds were black, the ground was white; to tell me a good scholar to guess this riddle right.

ETHEL M. GILES.
Aurora.

Mr. Editor: I like to read the young folks' column, and I wish more of the boys would write for this column, as I think the editor is very kind to let us have a space in his paper. Our school closed last Thursday. We had a very good school; Mr. T. F. Hovey kept it. I will send some bible questions: Who was it that had his thumbs and his great toes cut off, and where is he found? Who was it that killed six hundred men with an ox goard, and where is it? Where in the bible are two silver trumpets spoken of? Where is partridge spoken of? There is that Jacob's ladder is spoken of?

SETH KIMBALL.
Parkman.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl 13 years old, and live on a farm. I have two brothers and two sisters. For pets I have a dog and three birds; my birds' names are Dick, Dandy and Sanky. I can wash dishes, sweep floors, make beds, wash and iron, knit and sew, and am learning to cook. I have been to school 8 weeks this winter, and study arithmetic, geography, spelling and writing, and read in the fourth reader. I will close by sending a riddle: Once it was alive and bore leaves, now it has lost all of them for ages.

LILLIAN B. HUNT.
Castle Hill.

I am a little girl six years old. I cannot write, so I get mamma to write for me. My grandpa has taken the *Farmer* over forty years. I live on a farm very near the Kennebec river. We have an Indian boy on our farm; it is called the "wigwam." Cut out 16 or 18 pieces of flannel, using for your pattern the top of a tea cup. Pink the edges in fine notches, then fold each round together twice and sew all the points together, thus making a ball. I will send a few conundrums: Why is a colt like an egg? Why is a badly conducted hotel like a fiddle?

M. I. T.
North Appleton.

Dear Little Friends: We take the *Maine Farmer* and like it very much. Our school was a very successful term. It kept 9 weeks and was taught by Emma Towle. I got the prize for having the highest rank, with four others. I should like to have Annie M. Miller send me the poetry "Rosa's Resolutions," if she will please be kind enough. I am 14 years old. We live on a farm in Easton. I think the young folks ought to be very thankful to have a place in the *Farmer*. I have got three sisters; their names are Annie, Delilah, and Hazel. Old Santa Claus did not slight me this year, he was very kind. I have tried Bonnie Dickerson's lace edging, and think it very pretty, and many thanks to her for sending it; and would like to have some of the girls send an oak leaf pattern. I think the answer to Ralph Cooper's riddle is "a minister." I will close by giving a few of my fish full pictures, and maple card mailed for 15 cents. As all Druggists'

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Young Folks' Column.

Cobbossecontee.

[To the waters of the fair Cobbossecontee pond these lines are dedicated.]

Cobbossecontee, nymph of beauty,
I would woo thee in my rhyme;
Widest, brightest, loveliest streamlet
Of our fair New England clime!
Cobbossecontee, well they named thee,
In the mellow Indian tongue;
Beautiful thou art, most truly,
And right worthy to be sung.

I have stood by many waters
Known to story and to song—
Lake Geneva and Missouri,
All to which true fame belong.
I have camped by the St. Lawrence,
Trod Scotia's fertile banks,
Followed far the Lake Michigan
In the wildest of her pranks.

But thou reignest queen forever,
Child of cloud-capped, granite hills;
Winding outlook, stretch, embracing
From a hundred mountain rills.
Thine is beauty, strength begotten,
'Mid the cloud-begirded peaks,
Where the pastures of the mountains
Heavenward for ever waters seek.

Through the pines and through the beeches
Bright thy silvery current shines;
Sleeping now in granite basins
Overhung by trailing vines.
And anon careering onward
In the maddest frolic mood,
Waking with its sea-like voices,
Fairy echoes in the wood.

Gone forever from thy borders,
But immortal in thy name,
Are the red men of the forest,
Se thou keepest well the same!
Paler races dwell beside thee,
Celt and Saxon fill thy banks,
Wedding use unto thy beauty,
Linking ever their fair hands.
Curtis Corner. JESSIE M. GOVE, aged 13 yrs.

Dear Boys and Girls: I enjey reading your letters very much, and I would like to know you all. Can any one answer this riddle?

"There is a word of three letters alone
Reads backward and forward the same;
Without spoken or written it makes all its sentiments known,
And to beauty lays principal claim."

I have a cat which is older than I, and I am thirteen. I have one brother three years old. Our winter has left us, and I an glad, for I like summer best. Last summer we had a picnic and went seven miles into the country; we had a jolly time. We started for home about five o'clock, and after we had gone about two miles "Crack!" went the axle. We all crowded front and sat down, but it didn't mar our pleasure much, for we had no indeed! On the contrary we enjoyed it all the better. The axle did not break till we got completely so we reached home in safety. I had a splendid time, too. If any of the girl readers have a good edging pattern, I wish they would send it. I have a number of patterns, all of which are extremely pretty, but I have knit them over so many times that I would like something new. I will tell you how to make a *Snowball Pincushion*: Cut out 16 or 18 pieces of flannel, using for your pattern the top of a tea cup. Pink the edges in fine notches, then fold each round together twice and sew all the points together, thus making a ball. I will send a few conundrums: Why is a colt like an egg? Why is a badly conducted hotel like a fiddle?

MAUD E. T.

I am a little girl six years old. My papa takes the *Farmer* and I like it very much. I have a little sister fifteen months old. Her name is Bernice. I love her. For pets I have a bird, his name is Dick; a cat, his name is Tommy. I can sew, knit, sweep, wash dishes and make biscuits. The answer to Hattie Lincott's riddle is smoke.

BERTHA L. GILES.
Aurora.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little girl 5 years old, and have got six pets, a kitty and a dog, a doll, and three chickens. For Christmas I got a hat, two yards of ribbon, and candy and apples. Papa has made me a sled and painted it red. We take the *Maine Farmer*, and papa and mamma like it very much.

MABEL T. WHITCOMB.
Easton.

I am a little boy nine years old. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Our teacher's name is Francis E. Kelley. We have a kitty and a mouse. I live on a farm. For pets I have two cats, their names are Spot and Phillis.

DANNIE WARREN.
Sidney.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
Is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
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IMPROVED
Butter Color.
EXCELS IN { STRENGTH / PURITY / BRIGHTNESS
Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Ask your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color.
Three sizes, 25c., 50c., $1.00. For sale everywhere.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.
(33 Colors.) DIAMOND DYES
are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest and Most Durable Dyes ever made. Sold everywhere. Send 3c. stamp for 1 to 4 pounds of Trees Goods, Carnesite Yarn, Rags, etc. Monroe Drug Co., Quincy, Ill., and all Druggists. Also Diamond Paints, for Gilding, Bronzing, etc., 40 cts. per box. With full instructions and sample card mailed for 15 cents. As all Druggists'
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.
IF YOU Suffer any Pain, Have Any Soreness, Feel Any Weakness, Have a Large Boil
Go or send straight as you can to the drug store and install on having the Famous
Hop Plaster
It will Cure; never fails to give instant relief. Virtues of fresh hops, hemlock and pine balsam united. Will cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sore Throat and sweet. &c., five for $1.00, sent by mail or express.
HOP PLASTER CO., Proprietors, Boston.
FLOWER SEEDS. VICK'S, and other good gardeners'o. Make your selections of flower seeds from the choice stock just in at
PARTRIDGE'S
old, reliable Drug Store under Granite Hall, Augusta.

You Carry

A whole medicine chest in your pocket, with one box of Ayer's Pills. As they operate directly on the stomach and bowels, they indirectly affect every other organ of the body. When the stomach is out of order, the head is affected, digestion fails, the blood becomes impoverished, and you fall an easy victim to any prevalent disease. Miss M. E. Boyle, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., puts the whole truth in a nutshell, when she says: **"I use no other medicine than Ayer's Pills.** They are all that any one needs, and just splendid to save money in doctors' bills."

Here is an instance of

A Physician

who lost his medicine chest, but, having at hand a bottle of Ayer's Pills, found himself fully equipped.—J. Arrison, M. D., of San José, Cal., writes:

"Some three years ago, by the merest accident, I was forced, so to speak, to prescribe Ayer's Cathartic Pills for several sick men among a party of engineers in the Sierra Nevada mountains, my medicine chest having been lost in crossing a mountain torrent. I was surprised and delighted at the action of the Pills, so much so, indeed, that I was led to a further trial of them, as well as of your Cherry Pectoral and Sarsaparilla. I have nothing but praise to offer in their favor."

John W. Brown, M. D., of Oceana, W. Va., writes: "I prescribe Ayer's Pills in my practice, and find them excellent I urge their general use in families."

T E Hastings, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., writes: "That Ayer's Pills do control and cure the complaints for which they are designed, is as conclusively proven to me as anything possibly can be. They are the best cathartic and aperient within the reach of the profession."

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass,
Sold by all Druggists.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the concentrated, nutritive principle and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove fo be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womanly organs and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and more critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription" when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small occasional doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. These three medicines have recovered blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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If you wish to make a perfectly safe investment, combining absolute security with a liberal rate of interest, write to

7 Per Cent. Guaranteed Mortgage,

secured by property worth three times the amount of the loan, interest promptly paid every six months.

These mortgages are an

Absolutely Safe Investment,

which cannot be too highly recommended to those wishing a safe investment at a good rate of interest.

For further information, call on or address,

1214* M. V. B. CHASE, Augusta, Maine.

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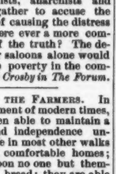

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White Plymouth Rocks,
Light Brahmas,
White Leghorns,
—AND—
Pekin Ducks.

All in want of **breeding stock, or eggs for hatching,** of either of these varieties, can be supplied at low prices, and be assured of the quality, purity, size and laying qualities of each variety. Eggs, $2.00 per 13. Stock for sale at reasonable prices, *warranted true to name,* and from healthy, vigorous stock. Fowling is absolutely impossible to attend to my stock during the Fairs and Poultry Exhibitions, I have not exhibited at all the past season.

G. M. TWITCHELL, Readfield, Me.

Eggs for Hatching!

From PROSPECT HILL POULTRY YARDS, Auburn, Maine.

LIGHT BRAHMAS,
DARK BRAHMAS,
BUFF COCHINS,
WHITE COCHINS,
WYANDOTTES,
LANGSHANS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
S. C. W. LEGHORNS,
S. C. B. LEGHORNS,
R. C. W. LEGHORNS,
B. B. R. G. BANTAMS,
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The best and cheapest place in Maine to get eggs from choice stock, and warranted fresh. Fine birds for sale at all times. My stock won 68 prizes in 1887. Send stamp for circular.

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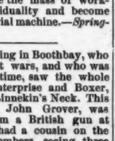

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STOCK AND EGGS
won 1st at Bangor, Me., in 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, P. Rocks that won 1st at Bangor last September. Please enclose stamp for prices.
A. G. KENT,
P. O. Brewer Village, Me.

EQUITABLE POULTRY YARDS.
Plymouth Rocks and
White Plymouth Rocks.
Purity of stock guaranteed, and of the best strains in New England. Motto, "Quality, not Quantity." Eggs, $1.50 per 13, either variety, and chicks in due season.
4120* P. A. MANSON, Vassalboro, Me.

BROWN LEGHORNS!
Eggs for sale, both Single and Rose Comb, from choice prize stock. Won 1st, 2d and 3d on Rose Comb chicks, and 1st on pullet, at Skowhegan Fair, exhibited at Lewiston State Fair, Eggs $1.50 per sitting of 13. $2 for 26 carefully packed.
CHARLES EDWIN JORDAN,
4031 Ridgebirthday, Maine.

Eggs for Hatching!

J. W. TRUE, New Gloucester, Me.,
Breeder of Light Brahmas, White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks. 1st, 2d, and 3d at Lewiston and 1st on breeding pen of Light Brahma chicks at Plymouth Rock Association Show, Yarmouth, Me., 1887. Eggs, $2 per 13. Stock for sale. 90—91—915—92—93½ on pullets. Eggs $1.50 per 13, safely packed. 1885

NEW WOOLEN RAGS WANTED.

We are paying cash for new Tailor's clippings, carpet clippings and all kinds of new woolen rags, in lots of not less than 100 pounds.

N. B.—We do not buy old rags, paper stock or cotton rags of any kind. JOHN W. McALISON, 109 and 111 Lincoln Avenue, Boston, Mass. 1m6

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—TO THE—

PEOPLE

—OF—

MAINE,

New Hampshire, Vermont,

The Atkinson House Furnishing Co., having completed their purchases for

THIS SPRING'S STOCK,

respectfully request a call from all those interested in the Furnishing and Beautifying of their Homes. And we would further request that those near our Bangor Store, located on Union street, opposite the Bangor House, should call on our manager, Mr. A. J. Morey. And those living on the line of the Knox & Lincoln R. R., in the vicinity of Rockland, we would respectfully request to call at our store on Main St., formerly the old Lynde Hotel, Mr. W. A. Kimball, Manager. And again, to those who are nearest our Auburn Store, located on Main St., Mr. J. J. Emerson, the manager, will attend to your every want in House Furnishings. And to those living at Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, and Old Orchard, and towns adjacent to Biddeford, we would respectfully request them to call at our store at the corner of Alfred & Bacon Sts., Mr. Henry P. Atkinson, Manager. While to those who prefer to select from our mammouth stock, we would say come to our store and Headquarters at the

Cor. of Middle and Pearl Sts.

In each of these stores we carry complete lines of furnishings which we will sell for cash, or a quarter cash, and the balance by the week or month. Of course we prefer to make cash sales when we can, but at the same time it has always been our aim and object to satisfy every one of our customers to the utmost, whether they wished to buy for cash or otherwise. This is the House Cleaning season of the year. Old Carpets must give place to the New, Old Chamber Sets should be replaced by those of later design. Parlor Suits that have been in use for some time are often moved into the sitting room, making room for the new Parlor Suit. That Range that you have been using for many years, perhaps takes more coal to run it to get the desired work from it than a new one would, consequently making you a loss every day.

Now we will sell you

CARPETS,

from the very largest stocks at Lower Prices than you can buy elsewhere, and we will sell them to you for cash, or a quarter cash, and the balance by the week or month. Write for samples.

CHAMBER SETS.

We have an enormous quantity in each of our stores. Ask your neighbors who have seen them, and they will testify to our almost endless variety, and we will sell you Cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. We mean what we say, for all cash, quarter cash, and balance by the week or month. Write us for cuts, photographs, and prices. Orders through the mail promptly attended to.

PARLOR SUITS

In all the stores in Endless Variety, and a stock of 356 full suits at our Headquarters. Prices from $40 to $400, all cash, or quarter cash, and balance by the week or month. Write us for photographs, cuts and prices.

Kitchen Ranges.

In all our stores you will find the Quaker, New Tariff, and First National, besides a host of others, but to those who wish a good range we recommend the Quaker and the New Tariff; also the First National, for a lower priced one. We have them all the way up to $50, and we sell you a range for cash, or for $10 down and the balance by the week or month. Do not delay ordering. We would rather have the range in your house than in our store house, and let you take your time to pay for it.

WINDOW SHADES AND DRAPERY CURTAINS.

Lace Curtains, all prices, kinds, qualities and styles. And everything to completely furnish a House, Hotel, Cottage, Church, Lodge Room, or Club Room. Write us for cuts, catalogues and prices. And please do not forget that we handle the

Baldwin Refrigerator and Ice Chests,

besides other makes and kinds, but we prefer to sell the **BALDWIN,** as it has the **Biggest Reputation of any Ice Chest or Refrigerator in the market. Write us for cuts, catalogues and prices of this Celebrated Refrigerator,** and do not delay buying, because hot weather will soon be upon us, and you will regret it. And please remember that **MR. MOREY,** manager of the Bangor store; **MR. KIMBALL,** manager of the Rockland store; **MR. EMERSON,** manager of the Auburn store; and **MR. ATKINSON,** manager of the Biddeford store, will each show you a complete line of house furnishings and give you the same terms as would be given at the Headquarters at Portland. All goods will be delivered **Freight Prepaid,** at your depot, and at each one of these stores you will receive the most **Honorable Treatment Possible to give a Customer,** whether you wish to buy for cash, or part cash, and the balance on time.

Respectfully,
The Public's Obedient Servants,

The Atkinson HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY.

Headquarters Cor. Pearl and Middle Sts., Portland, and Branches as above quoted.

Do not pay long prices when you can buy goods from us and save money. It costs you nothing to look, and very little to write.

Consequently it is an easy matter to inform yourselves.

ISAAC C. ATKINSON, Gen. Manager.

THE MOST POWERFUL HEATER EVER SOLD.
PATENTED 1876 AND 1878.

PORTABLE AND BRICK-SET

MONITOR FURNACE.

TWO SIZES FOR BRICK OR GALVANIZED CASE.
No. 20 burns 8-foot wood. No. 50 burns 4-foot wood.
The fire-box is made of cast iron, corrugated, very heavy and durable. The dome is made of wrought iron plate from (gas-tight). The radiator is made of heavy cast iron.
They can be set in low cellars and are easily put into Old Brick work.
Hundreds of them in use in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.
We will warrant it to produce more heat with same amount of fuel than any other wood furnace of its size.
If not for sale in your vicinity, please send for testimonials showing its great heating power, and directions for setting, sent on application.

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FRUIT FLAVORS, ETC.

Pure Concentrated Fruit Extracts and Liquid Rennet by Mail.

My extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Celery, Nutmeg, Rose, Jamaica Ginger, &c., are highly concentrated and pure fruit essences and flavoring extracts. Great care is taken in selecting the fruit, and no deleterious acid or drug is used in their preparation. I believe they will be found equal if not superior to the very best on the market, and very much better than most that pass for first class. They are put up in bottles containing over two fluid ounces each, price 25 cents each; bottle also 5c one ounce bottles at 15 cents per bottle.

My Liquid Rennet is a concentrated extract of calf's renn